



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Money Policy 'Unaffected' by Greenspan Remarks OW241227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita said Wednesday that Japan's monetary policies would not be affected by remarks made by U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan in testimony to a congressional committee in Washington.

Sumita told a regular press conference that judging from reports on Greenspan's comments to the House of Representatives Banking Committee on Tuesday, the U.S. monetary authorities seem to want a "fine-tuning of its monetary policies," a small change from the U.S. stance since late January of keeping interest rates as they are.

The central bank head described the slight change in U.S. of monetary policies as "appropriate," because the Fed clearly gave consideration to the future of the U.S. economy as well as inflation.

Sumita said there was unlikely to be a meeting of the Group of Five or Group of Seven Western industrial democracies to coordinate their policies, as a Group of Five accord announced in a joint statement in December was working well and keeping foreign exchange markets stable.

Sumita reiterated his view that foreign exchange markets remain unstable because of a wide trade imbalance between Japan and the United States.

He said, "Market participants are looking for something that could have an impact on foreign exchange rates. They are too nervous. So the markets are still unstable, though the U.S. dollar has bottomed out."

In reference to stock prices, Sumita said current stock prices in Tokyo reflect Japan's sound economic development, led by an expansion of domestic demand.

"Stock prices in Tokyo are showing a remarkable recovery from the October stock crash among developed countries. The pace of recovery is totally stable and normal," he said.

The central bank will continue to closely watch commodity prices, though they are moderate due to the yen's appreciation against the dollar, weak prices of materials for construction and cuts in electricity and gas rates, he added.

Takeshita To Answer U.S. Caucus on RSA Trade OW241341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—Japan will shortly send a reply to the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus explaining its position on trade with South Africa, a top-level Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The reply message, to be signed by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, will explain that Japan's escalating trade figures with South Africa are largely the result of the yen's appreciation against the dollar, the official said.

The 23-member Black Caucus group, in a letter sent to Takeshita on Monday, urged Japan to end its trading ties with South Africa as part of its international antiapartheid campaign.

The official, talking with reporters on condition of anonymity, said the reply will also state that Japan has been strictly adhering to trade sanctions against Pretoria, which include bans on exports of computers to police and Armed Forces and on imports of iron and steel.

He called untrue the caucus' charge that Japanese firms have increased their trade ties as a result of their U.S. counterparts' withdrawal from South Africa.

Japan has raced past the United States to become South Africa's largest trading partner with two-way trade surging 19 percent to 4.27 billion dollars in 1987, according to customs clearance figures.

The government will urge Japanese firms to exercise caution in future trade with South Africa, the official added.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno is scheduled to meet top business leaders on Friday and is expected to ask them to restrain from trade with South Africa.

Uno Criticizes RSA for Opposition Crackdown OW250315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 25 KYODO—Japan denounced South Africa Thursday for banning all political activities by organizations which oppose its policy of apartheid, or racial segregation.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno issued a statement saying Pretoria's action represents a major challenge toward Japan and other countries throughout the world which have called on it to scrap the apartheid system.

Japan will express deep regret to the Government of South Africa and ask for immediate removal of the order, Uno's statement said.

In what diplomatic sources describe as one of its harshest crackdowns yet, the South African Government on Wednesday banned all political activities of the largest antiapartheid organization, the United Democratic Front, and 16 other groups.

The Pretoria government also ordered that the main black labor federation, the militant Congress of South African Trade Unions, limit its activities only to labor issues and stay out of politics.

Iran Seeks 'Independent Stance' on Gulf War
*OW241243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT
24 Feb 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—Iranian Ambassador [title as received] to Japan Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli asked Japan Wednesday to adopt an independent stance on renewed United Nations ceasefire efforts, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Adeli told Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno that Japan must not "keep on looking" but take a definite stand on the Gulf war keeping in mind that Iraq started the war, the official said.

The Iran-Iraq war is now in its eighth year and renewed negotiations towards a ceasefire are currently under way in the U.N. Security Council.

Adeli met Uno to thank him on behalf of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati for their meeting in Tokyo last year.

During the 15-minute meeting, Adeli also expressed the hope that Japan would not implement trade sanctions against Iran, said the official who briefed reporters.

Uno was quoted as saying Japan would not limit its trade with Iran because it follows free trade principles.

Government Praises Transfer of Power in ROK
*OW250305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT
25 Feb 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 25 KYODO—Government spokesman Keizo Obuchi said Thursday that the Japanese Government will do its utmost to deepen friendly relations with South Korea under new President No Tae-u, who took office Thursday morning.

Obuchi, the chief cabinet secretary, praised the peaceful transfer of power in South Korea, which he described as historic.

He told reporters that Japan and South Korea have steadily deepened friendly relations since 1965 when the two countries established diplomatic ties.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who attended No's inauguration ceremony in Seoul, went there to express Japan's hope that South Korea will achieve new developments under the new president, he said.

Government To Provide Grant Aid to Laos
*OW241355 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT
24 Feb 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—Japan pledged Wednesday to provide a grant of 346.97 million yen to Laos, government officials said.

The amount is equivalent to the principal and interest on Japanese Government loans falling due during the latter half of fiscal 1986 and the first half of fiscal 1987 and repaid by Laos.

Japan's latest grant in aid is part of its efforts to reduce the debt burden of Laos, the officials said.

Notes on the grant were exchanged in the Laotian capital of Vientiane on Wednesday, they said.

Mongolia

Politburo's Lhamjab Departs for Moscow
*OW240027 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1450 GMT 22 Feb 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Feb (MONTSAME)—In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, an MPRP delegation headed by B. Lhamjab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPRP Party Control Committee, has left for Moscow to study party work experiences.

The delegation was seen off at Bayant-Uhaa Airport by B. Dejidd, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; G. Chingel, chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; and other officials. V.I. Filippov, the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in the MPR, was also on hand to see off the delegation.

Meeting Marks USSR Armed Forces Anniversary
*OW120841 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1500 GMT 22 Feb 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Feb (MONTSAME)—Party, state, and public organizations, representatives of the capital's working people, and troops of the Armed Forces held a solemn meeting today at the Central Palace of Culture of Mongolian Trade Unions in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In his report to the meeting, S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, noted that the Mongolian people and their Armed Forces

are observing the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy today as a holiday of fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armies.

Established by the great Lenin and the Communist Party, the Soviet Armed Forces, by virtue of their purpose, and class and social character, became the first genuine people's army, and army of the working people, in the history of mankind.

The Soviet Army and Navy, which are in (?contact) with the working people and reliably defend their interests, have during their 70-year history honorably borne [words indistinct] all tasks of the Communist Party, motherland, and people, and their internationalist duty before progressive mankind, S. Lubsangombo stressed.

S. Lubsangombo further dwelt in detail on the glorious combat path of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The historic victory of the Soviet Union during World War II, which saved world civilization and progressive mankind from the threat of fascist and militarist enslavement, had the most profound influence on the entire course of world development, he said in his report.

As a result of this victory many states in Europe and Asia gained freedom and national independence and the correlation of forces in the world arena changed fundamentally in favor of socialism. The historic lesson of World War II is of topical significance in our time for the destiny of all mankind. The lesson of the past war clearly shows: Aggression against socialism ends in the defeat of its perpetrators, S. Lubsangombo noted.

(?The Soviet Union wages a) decisive struggle (?and does everything) possible to end the arms race, preserve and strengthen universal peace, and eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

The peace-loving concepts worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress in the spirit of new political thinking in the nuclear age are being consistently implemented and convincingly realized in the activities of the Soviet state.

The Soviet-U.S. summit held in December last year and the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles signed at this meeting were important influences for lessening international tension, promoting disarmament, and averting the threat of nuclear war. This event is a victory for the new political thinking of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the first practical step on the road to disarmament, his report stressed.

Marking the glorious 70th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces we feel deep respect and sincere [words indistinct] Soviet Army [words indistinct] (?traditions)

of friendship, cooperation, and combat fraternity of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armies, founded by V.I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator, S. Lubsangombo pointed out.

Friendship, all-round close cooperation, and combat fraternity of our people and troops have withstood the test of time on the fields of common battles against common enemies and on the fields of peaceful constructive labor, and were tempered in the struggle for the freedom and happy life of our two countries and peoples.

A speech of greeting was delivered at the gathering by Army General I.M. Voloshin, who is taking part in festivities here on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. He stressed that the Armed Forces have not only repeatedly defended their socialist fatherland but have also fulfilled a world-historic internationalist mission. They helped many (?peoples) rid themselves of the fascist yoke of enslavement by Hitlerite Germany and imperialist [passage indistinct].

North Korea

Zambian President Kaunda Pays Goodwill Visit

Welcomed by Yi Chong-ok

SK240505 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0459 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—A party and state delegation of the Republic of Zambia led by President Kenneth David Kaunda arrived here today by special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and other personages concerned. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0140 GMT on 24 February in a report on the Zambian president's arrival adds that Kim Yong-nam, Kang Hui-won, and Yun Ki-pok were also present]

Working people in the city warmly welcomed them at the airport.

President Kenneth David Kaunda visited Korea in April 1980 and in April 1982.

Views Honor Guard With Kim Il-song

SK240545 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0505 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today warmly greeted President Kenneth David Kaunda on an official goodwill visit to Korea at the head of a Zambian party and state delegation.

Flags of Korea and Zambia were hanging on the flag poles.

President Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with President Kenneth David Kaunda and hugged him.

A welcome function took place.

The national anthems of Zambia and Korea were played.

President Kenneth David Kaunda in company with President Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present at the ceremony were members of the delegation L. Ngandu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia for the Northern Province, I. Yeta, member of the Central Committee of the UNIP for the Western Province, L.J. Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs, M. Mainza Chona, Zambian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, and others.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kang Hui-won, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK Kim Chae-pong, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-yong, Vice-minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Zambia Choe Hak-nae were on hand.

Calls on Kim Il-song

*SK240521 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 24 Feb 88*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia today paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were members of the party and state delegation of Zambia L. Ngandu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia for the Northern Province; I. Yeta, member of the Central Committee of the UNIP for the Western Province; L.J. Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs; M. Mainza Chona, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Zambia to Korea; and others.

On hand were Yi Chong-ok, vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Chae-pong, deputy director of a

department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and Choe Hak-nae, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Zambia.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with President Kenneth David Kaunda.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

*SK241545 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1519 GMT 24 Feb 88*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When the two state leaders entered the banquet hall, the participants warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

President Kim Il-song made a speech.

President Kenneth David Kaunda spoke next.

The members of the Zambian party and state delegation and the entourage were present on invitation.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kang Hui-won, other officials concerned and DPRK Ambassador to Zambia Choe Hak-nae were on hand.

At the banquet the members of the delegation sang a song supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification in reverence of President Kim Il-song.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

*SK241611 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1522 GMT 24 Feb 88*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a speech at a banquet he gave this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Noting that the Zambian president had come a long way on a third visit to Korea, President Kim Il-song said:

From this we feel again warm fraternity you are entertaining towards us.

The present situation demands that the world's progressive people who are heading for Chajusong should unite and take a more powerful joint action against imperialism.

Because of the manoeuvres of the imperialists and racists for aggression and war peace is now being disturbed and the danger of war is growing in many parts of the world, particularly on the Korean peninsula and in southern Africa.

And the ever-widening gulf between the rich and the poor, between the North and the South, is rendering the world situation more unstable.

Both Korea and Zambia, as the member states of the Non-Aligned Movement and developing countries, are cooperating in their struggle against war and for peace and for the construction of a new world which is free from domination and subjugation.

In spite of the very difficult circumstances where they are in direct confrontation with the South African racists, the Zambian people under the correct leadership of your excellency esteemed Dr. President are striving to implement the line of building a "humanitarian society through socialism" under the slogan of self-reliance.

Having assumed the heavy responsibility of the chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the chairman of frontline states in particular, your excellency Dr. President are endeavouring to do away with the rule of colonialism and racism still remaining on the African continent, develop South-South cooperation, establish a new fair international economic order and revitalize the African economy. Thus you are making a big contribution to building an independent prosperous new Africa.

We think highly of this and express our firm solidarity with the Zambian people in their just struggle to repulse the racists' insolent aggression and subversive activities and sabotage and build a new independent society.

Pursuing the policy of cursed racial discrimination and apartheid, the South African racists are brutally repressing the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and perpetrating acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other neighbouring frontline states. This is because they are under the active patronage of the United States and other western imperialist forces.

We resolutely denounce the criminal acts of the South African racist regime and its patrons and maintain that overall and decisive international sanctions must be taken against the South African racist clique. The Korean people stand as firm as ever by the fighting people and will in the future, too, give active support and encouragement to all the African people in their struggle for the complete liberation and peace of southern Africa.

Today the situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming more and more critical, and this is the cause of deep apprehension among the people throughout the world.

Our party and the government of our republic which had been making consistent sincere efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question proposed on the new year's day this year to hold a North-South joint conference and to improve the relations between the DPRK and the United States, out of an earnest desire to turn the situation on the Korean peninsula in favour of peace and peaceful reunification of the country and provide a new opportunity of promoting national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South.

However, the United States is viciously scheming to freeze Korea's division by creating "two Koreas" and to reduce South Korea to its permanent colony, military base, and forward nuclear base. Whenever we take new measures to ease the tension in our country and settle the national reunification question peacefully, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities commit despicable acts of inventing incidents aimed to provoke our Republic, deliberately creating tensions between the North and the South and threatening us militarily.

This year again, the United States has decided to stage the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercise, a nuclear war game against our Republic, and is openly clamouring that they will concentrate massive armed forces in South Korea and on the neighbouring sea on the plea of providing "security for the Olympic games in Seoul."

The situation shows that the United States and the South Korean authorities might possibly rig up a pretext and provoke war at any moment in an attempt to save the military dictatorship in South Korea from its crisis.

We will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke and threaten our Republic recklessly. If they unleash another war, our people will resolutely rise to the occasion and fight them.

Of course, we do not want such a development and will make every effort to prevent the outbreak of war in Korea, a war which might involve the world in a nuclear holocaust.

As the historical lessons and contemporary events show, tensions cannot be eased nor peace maintained by the good faith and effort of one side.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must understand clearly that they can get nothing from the reckless clamour against our Republic. If they really want peace, they must desist from their frantic acts of arms build-up and war provocation and come to dialogue without delay in response to our proposal.

The peace-loving people throughout the world including the Zambian people are rendering active support to the just policy of our party and the government of our Republic for easing tension, maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation.

Your Excellency Dr. President, your re-visit is great encouragement to our people in their strenuous struggle against the imperialist aggressive forces. It is a powerful demonstration of the durable friendship and solidarity among the Third World people in their common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to you for your positive support for our people in their just cause of socialist construction and the reunification of the country.

On this occasion we will fully discuss various matters of common concern. There is no doubt that the discussion will produce excellent results.

Kaunda Addresses Banquet

*SK250451 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 25 Feb 88*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—President Kenneth David Kaunda made a speech at a banquet given by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

He said:

It is my hope that our visit to this great country will afford us yet another opportunity to learn more about your country.

He continued:

Since our arrival, we have noted the significant progress your country has made in all areas of human endeavour. The achievements are indicative of the great efforts and determination of your nation to overcome obstacles to economic development and social progress. We congratulate you most heartily on your achievements and wish you greater success in the future.

We have undertaken this visit to your great country to enhance understanding, friendship and co-operation between our two countries for the mutual benefit of our two peoples. The leadership in our two countries hold identical views on many issues. We are closely linked together through our similar experience of colonialism and the rule of imperialism.

We are also faced with the common task of safeguarding our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Above all, we desire peace, justice and freedom to enable us to dedicate maximum efforts to attain meaningful development and improve the living standards of our people.

We in Zambia are striving to establish a man-centred society through our philosophy of humanism, which places the importance of man above everything else. This philosophy, like the *chuche* idea, aims at bringing about a society in which all activity should be aimed at satisfying man's needs, including the protection of his environment. We must resolve to strengthen ourselves in order to achieve our noble objectives. Indeed, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zambia enjoy bilateral relations which emanate from a common strategy in our struggles against these forces of exploitation.

We have followed with great admiration your efforts to unify the Korean people through peaceful means. I am aware that external pressures continue to obstruct your well intentioned attempts to bring about peaceful reunification of Korea. We are, however, confident that the people of Korea will ultimately find a solution acceptable to all concerned. The efforts being made by you, Comrade President, towards peaceful reunification of Korea are highly commendable. I wish to reiterate here our conviction that the reunification of Korea is a subject matter best left to the Korean people themselves, and calls for no foreign interference.

Referring to the situation in southern Africa, he said: racist South Africa, with the support of the United States, equips, controls and directs the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits to disrupt peace, destroy infrastructure and maim and kill innocent men, women and children in the region. The overall objective is to weaken these independent states and prolong their economic dependence on South Africa. At the same time, such acts of aggression are intended to force the frontline states to abandon their support for the just struggle of the oppressed people against the evil system of apartheid in South Africa and for the independence of Namibia.

I wish to salute the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has unreservedly identified itself with the forces of progress and justice by playing an active role in the anti-colonial, anti-racist and anti-imperialist struggle. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's firm support for the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the liberation struggle in Namibia is an inspiration not only to the frontline states but also to peace-loving people throughout the world. We are grateful that you continue to play a leading role in calling for the economic isolation of South Africa in order to force the minority racist regime in Pretoria to abandon the inhuman system of apartheid.

It is imperative that the myriad of economic problems now facing Africa are also given serious attention. Zambia is concerned at the ever widening gap between the rich North and the poor South. Unless the industrialised countries engage in meaningful dialogue with the developing countries with a view to bringing about the restructuring of the present international economic order, the latter's participation in trade with the North would be seriously undermined.

Zambia is equally disturbed by the increase in the number and intensity of regional conflicts, which have also become hot-beds of international tension. Continued instability in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Central America and many other areas is frustrating the efforts of the countries of these regions to develop their economies and provide their people with basic requirements. The suffering of the people in all these regions could be minimised and halted altogether if smaller nations were left on their own to determine their own destiny, free of any foreign interference.

He said: We fully support the efforts of the United Nations in trying to bring the Iran-Iraq conflict to an end. The continuation of that war is not only senseless but also threatens peace and security in the world as a whole. Zambia warmly welcomes the agreement reached recently between the United States of America and the Soviet Union on intermediate and short-range nuclear missiles. We look forward to further agreements in strategic, chemical and other weapons systems, so that man can look forward to a new era of relatively enhanced peace and security.

It is my hope, and indeed that of the Zambian people that this visit has served to strengthen further the bonds of friendship that exist between our two nations.

Dailies Welcome Kaunda

*SK240459 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0437 GMT 24 Feb 88*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—Papers here today run editorials welcoming a party and state delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, Zambian president, who will pay an official goodwill visit to our country on the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The Korean visit of the Zambian party and state delegation will serve towards stepping up the revolution and construction in the two countries and developing and strengthening the friendship and unity between our people, and Zambian and other African peoples and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Zambian people who retook the national dignity and sovereignty through the arduous anti-colonial struggle have successfully pushed ahead with the building of a new society without hesitation and vacillation under the difficult condition in which the anti-Zambia moves of the enemies within and without are continued. All the changes and successes in Zambia are a fruition of the correct leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda and of the industrious efforts of her people.

Zambia, maintaining the principle of anti-imperialism, independence and Non-Aligned Movement, is strongly opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism, the hostile acts of South Africa against the Frontline States in particular, as the present chairstate of the Organisation of African Unity, and is striving for the unity of Africa and its complete liberation. Zambia supports the struggles of the Namibian, South African and Palestinian peoples and demands the establishment of a new fair international economic order.

The Korean people support the just struggle of the Zambian people and wish them greater success in their work to build a socialist humanitarian society free from exploitation and oppression.

We value the friendship with Zambia and are striving to boost it.

The Korean visit of the party and state delegation of the Republic of Zambia will mark an important occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries onto a new higher stage.

The Korean people will in the future, too, make every possible effort to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zambia in all fields.

Meanwhile MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean visit of the Zambian party and state delegation carries a great significance in cementing the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our people and the African people.

Choe Kwang Sees Off O Chin-u, Delegation

*SK222215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 21 Feb 88*

[Text] A DPRK government military delegation headed by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, left Pyongyang today by plane to attend celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and naval fleet.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Choe

Kwang, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; KPA general Chon Mun-sop; KPA colonel general Yi Pong-won; and KPA major general Yi Hong-son.

Present at the airport to see of the delegation were Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov and military attaches of other embassies in our country.

Kim Il-song Greet Czechoslovak Leaders

SK241057 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1051 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 23 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak people.

The message says that the February victory in 1948 was a historical event which frustrated the moves of the counterrevolutionary forces who were in league with imperialism and opened a new era of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

It further says:

Over the past 40 years the Czechoslovak people have made a big stride along the road of socialism, overcoming diverse difficulties and trials in their way, and brought about a great change in building a new life under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the Czechoslovak people in the endeavours to safeguard socialist system and build a developed socialist society and express firm solidarity with their efforts to convert Central Europe into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and defend peace in Europe.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples will further deepen and develop in the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Rally Marks Anniversary

SK230519 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0503 GMT 23 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang rally was held on February 22 to mark the 40th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak working people.

Speaking at the rally, Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Korea-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association, pointed to the significance of the February victory in Czechoslovakia in 1948. He said:

The industrious and resourceful Czechoslovak people have pushed ahead with the socialist economic construction even under the difficult condition in which they fought a fierce class struggle with the enemies at home and abroad and thus built a powerful socialist state with developed industry, modern agriculture and advanced sciences and technology as it is today.

They are now registering tremendous achievements in their endeavours to accelerate the socialist economic development and carry out the eighth five-year plan set forth by the 17th Party Congress under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Recalling that the Czechoslovak Communist Party, government and people are positively struggling to frustrate the war policy of the imperialists and defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world, the speaker expressed support to and firm solidarity with their struggle to create a zone free from chemical weapon and a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe.

Speaking next, Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman said: The struggle of the Korean people to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and force the U.S. troops and all nuclear weapons out of South Korea enjoys full support of the Czechoslovak people.

The Czechoslovak people wish the fraternal Korean people success in the fulfilment of bold and difficult tasks for the complete victory of socialism under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Referring to the meeting between the supreme leaders of the two countries, he stated the meeting was a historic event in the development of relations between two countries.

Libya's Jallud Meets Economic Delegation

SK250507 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)—Member of the leadership of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud told the government economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Libyan Government and people would always stand on the side of the Korean

people and fully support the reunification of Korea. He said: His excellency the great leader Kim Il-song is wisely leading the revolution and construction.

All the successes and victories gained by the Korean people are a fruition of his wise leadership.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Libya and Korea are favourably developing day by day on the basis of the intimacy between his excellency the great leader Kim Il-song and Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

Papers Mark National Day of Kuwait
SK251025 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 27th anniversary of the national day of Kuwait.

In a signed article NODONG SINMUN says that the independence of the country was an epochal event in the endeavours of the Kuwaiti people for building a new life.

Since the independence the Kuwaiti people have striven to consolidate the national independence, remove the aftermath of the colonial rule and develop the economic potential of the country, the paper says, and goes on:

Kuwait pursues a non-aligned foreign policy.

Though Korea and Kuwait are far away from each other geographically, both Asian countries, have the bonds of friendship.

Kuwait expresses understanding and sympathy with the Korean people's just cause of reunifying the country independently and peacefully, free from outside interference.

The Korean people congratulate the Kuwaiti people on the national day and wish them success in future endeavours.

MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the success made by the Kuwaiti people on the road of independent development of the country.

Paper Comments on 'New Gangster' in South
SK250618 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0507 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Drama To Prolong Military Regime Behind "Transfer of Power."—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today brands the "transfer of power" being held in Seoul according to the script given by the U.S.

imperialists as a drama of entrusting a new gangster to continue the fascist dictatorship which has existed for nearly 30 years in South Korea.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The No Tae-u puppet regime appearing in South Korea is merely a continuation of the illegitimate Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" which emerged in a sea of blood shed by the South Korean people and on the heaps of corpses of fellow countrymen; it is a worse one.

The traitor No and his "DJP" clan are advertising as if "the military government" were terminated and a curtain was raised for the "democratic development" by the "transfer of power". They are as foolish as a wolf trying to change his spots and "a black cock trying to change itself into white."

The commentary further says:

If a road to democratic development is to open in South Korea, a genuine democratic government supported by the people should be established after the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime", the barbaric military fascist system, has been liquidated.

The present South Korean system whose foundation is the No Tae-u "regime" is a colonial system of the United States, the system of military government based on a military foundation and dictatorial system of the "Democratic Justice Party", a political party of military gangsters.

It goes without saying that the No "regime" that succeeded to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" cannot but be a diabolical military government.

Both No and Chon are military hooligans of the same dictatorial origin and are alike.

There is nothing to be changed in South Korea although the "relay" baton of the "regime" is handed to the traitor No from the traitor Chon.

The prolongation of the military government by No's coming to power is a product of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists toward South Korea.

Accordingly, the people have nothing to expect from the drama "transfer of power" between military gangsters.

Experiences prove that as long as the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists continues in South Korea, the people's demands for the termination of the military government and the establishment of a democratic government and their desire for social reforms can never be realised.

South's 'Combat Posture' Criticized
OW241317 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 24 Feb 88

["Rash Act of Those Fearful of People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets held a "central meeting for security measures" on February 22, at which they cried for arms buildup and "combat posture" of the Army against "threat" by somebody on the plea of the Olympics. They also talked a cock-and-bull story that the North might provoke them with the traitor No Tae-u's "inauguration of the president" as an occasion, when they issued a suppressive order of "maximum emergency alert" to the police throughout South Korea.

In a nutshell, this means that they would stick to their criminal moves including the extension of the military rule by the threat of gunfiring against the DPRK, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

There has never been a "threat from the North" clamored about by the puppets, nor will there be it in future, the commentary says, and goes on:

The puppets' trite talk about "threat" from someone and "security" is a pronoun of their anti-communist confrontation, war and military fascist moves now being stepped up in South Korea. It is a pretext and baloney for justifying their treacheries, for the "security of their power."

Intensifying crackdown on the people while pursuing the extension of the military rule against the desire of the people for democracy, provoking even the DPRK and putting the puppet Army and police on the strict alert is one more anti-national criminal act that can be committed by such a group of despicable traitors as No Tae-u.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON notes that it is a dastardly smear campaign for justifying their crackdown on the people that the puppets dared provoke the DPRK while issuing a suppressive order.

CPRF Denounces Police Alert for Inauguration
SK250519 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in the Information No. 439 February 24 denounced the South Korean military dictators for ordering all police to be on the "top emergency duty" to intensify the fascist crackdown upon the people on the eve of the so-called "presidential inauguration".

Pointing out that the suppressive order is the traitor No Tae-u's fascist frenzy to block the massive movement of the South Korean people for a democratic government and prolong the military dictatorship at any cost, the information says:

The South Korean puppets want to see the "No Tae-u's regime" taking its first step by creating a terror-ridden atmosphere throughout South Korea under a repressive order and brandishing bayonets against those people who demand the termination of the military government, and democracy.

It cannot be overlooked that this time, too, the South Korean puppets provoked us with outcries about someone's "provocation" and "possible terrorism."

These outcries are intended to divert the attention of the people elsewhere and "justify" fascist suppression on the eve of the "presidential inauguration."

Students Wage Sit-in at USIS in Seoul
SK250553 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0503 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)—15 students of five universities in Seoul including Yonsei and Koryo universities seized the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, a tool for the ideological and cultural aggression on South Korea, at around 4 pm February 24 and waged a sit-in, according to a foreign press report.

The students, identifying themselves as "Youth-Student Suicide Group for National Salvation", condemned the U.S. imperialist aggressors for supporting the No Tae-u military gangsters, shouting slogans "Go away U.S. which is self-indulgent in economic aggression" with placards reading "Go away U.S. which supports dictatorship and interferes in our domestic affairs" and "Stop pressure to open market" hanging out of windows.

They denounced the traitor No Tae-u as a "U.S. stooge." Through the "fighting declaration of the Youth-Student Suicide Group for National Salvation," they stressed that the destiny of the nation has fallen into the hell of outside forces domination and fascism with the "inauguration of President-elect No Tae-u." They staged the act to "end the military dictatorship this year".

They said they were armed with over 30 explosive devices and warned reporters and citizens not to come near the "U.S.I.S" building.

Upwards of 200 riot police forced their way into the building and arrested all the protesters at 6 p.m.

Protests Against South Inauguration Reported
SK250557 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0514 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)—More than 2,000 students and citizens in Seoul staged a demonstration in the main street yesterday night, yelling "Halt to President-elect No Tae-u, the murderer" and "Down with No Tae-u", according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

They gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral near the "U.S. Information Service building" in Seoul and marched out all at once to the street to hold a demonstration.

On this a foreign press report said the downtown of the city is torn by a fierce anti-"government" demonstration.

As police frantically tried to crack down upon the demonstration, firing tear gas canisters, the demonstrators threw stones, shouting "Down with dictatorship."

Prior to the demonstration, the students and citizens held a meeting and stressed that they could not recognize the upcoming President-elect No Tae-u and that in order to achieve genuine democracy comprador capital should be dissolved and the dictatorial "regime" be removed.

33 demonstrations denouncing the President-elect No Tae-u were also staged that day in eight other cities, according to foreign press reports.

In Pusan, windows of the Pusan "Second District Party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party" were smashed and utensils there burnt by the attack of demonstrators.

In Kwangju, 300 students and dissidents staged a demonstration against the President-elect No Tae-u, the traitor.

In Taegu, more than 200 students who had been suppressed for having tried to hold a meeting denouncing No Tae-u's assumption of office held a protest demonstration. They attacked a policebox in the city and burnt two motorcycles and a bus of the police.

KCNA Says National Technical Problems Solved
SK241530 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1512 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—The shock brigades of scientists and technicians dispatched to key sectors of the national economy have solved over 52,000 scientific and technical problems over the last decade.

They effectively tapped raw material, fuel and power resources of the country, manufactured modern machines and equipment, automation apparatuses and

new materials, solved other important problems and helped towards the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on February 17, 1978 dispatched to production sites "February 17 shock brigades of scientists" and then "February 17 shock brigades of scientists and technicians" to study and solve important scientific and technical problems and incorporate them in production in a short span of time.

The scientists dispatched to the mining industry succeeded in settling scientific and technical problems for the comprehensive mechanization of pit work, introduction of diverse ways and remote control in transport and reconstruction of coal and ore mines on an expansion basis.

Those dispatched to the metallurgical industry registered good results in scientific research to strengthen the chuche character of this sector and increase the production of iron and steel. Those dispatched to the machine-building industry replaced the machines and equipment with precision, large, high-speed and automatic ones and helped towards raising the proportion of stamp forging and press.

Those dispatched to the chemical and light industries worked out 2,000 pieces of technical documents, kept the production going at a high rate and achieved success in the research and introduction of new technologies to improve the quality of goods. Scientists dispatched to the construction sector settled many scientific and technical problems in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Kwangbok Street and other objects. They introduced some 200 inventions and technical innovations in the construction of the West Sea Barrage and saved 1.43 million man-days of labor in the construction of the taechon power stations.

Daily Gives Instructions for National Day
OW241307 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today calls upon the entire party members and other working people to make a general march to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a great festival of victors in response to the militant calls of the party.

The editorial of the paper says that the letter and calls of the Party Central Committee run through with high revolutionary spirit and militant stamina (and) are an inspiring banner powerfully rousing the whole party and entire people to a general march to make the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic a great festival of victors.

The spirit that runs through the letter and calls is that the whole party and entire people turn out as one to effect a great upswing in all domains of socialist construction in the revolutionary spirit of *chuche* and win a new victory of revolution and thus significantly greet the 40th founding anniversary of the Republic.

The editorial notes that when the whole party and entire people, in response to the party's call, strongly beat the drum of revolution and powerfully raise the storm of a great revolutionary upsurge in the 200-day campaign, an epochal advance will be made in our socialist construction and the history of the republic will further shine.

The general onward movement to implement the letter and calls of the party Central Committee is a struggle to demonstrate the indestructible might of the party and inexhaustible strength of our people that are advancing singleheartedly united around the leader, it stresses.

To effect a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction is the important revolutionary task facing us to significantly greet the 40th founding anniversary of the republic, it says, and notes:

All the party members and other working people should receive the militant task assigned by the party to them with joy and glory, not as a mere obligation and devote their efforts and wisdom to the struggle and thus bring about innovations at the sites of socialist construction.

The editorial continues:

Our target of struggle is high but we should carry it out with success, add brilliance to the honor of the party making the revolution and demonstrate once again the heroic stamina of *chuche* Korea.

Thanks to the *chuche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tested leadership of the party centre, we can always be ever-victorious and bring earlier the bright future of communism.

Let us all hold high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, singleheartedly unite around the party Central Committee and make a general advance, an all-out charge to make the 40th founding anniversary of the republic a great festival of victors.

Pyongyang Seminar on Rural Theses Held
SK241039 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—A seminar marking the publication anniversary of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held in Pyongyang on February 23.

It was attended by secretaries of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea So Kwan-hui and Choe Tae-pok, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu and others.

Read out at the seminar were papers "The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Classical Work 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Is a Great Programme for the Building of Socialist and Communist Countryside," "Three Revolutions, Ideological, Technical and Cultural, are the Central Revolutionary Tasks That Must Be Carried Out After the Establishment of the Socialist System in the Rural Villages," "The *Chuche* Farming Method Founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Farming Method Ensuring a Scientific and Technological Farming and Making the Farming Highly Intensive," "To Convert Cooperative Ownership to All-People Ownership Is a Basic Condition To Finally Solve the Rural Problem" and "To Enhance the Role of the County Is an Important Guarantee for Accelerating the Construction of the Socialist and Communist Countryside."

The speakers pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the immortal classical work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" 24 years ago, providing a guiding compass which the party of the working class should firmly adhere to in the solution of the rural question in the whole historical period till the complete victory of socialism is achieved after the establishment of the socialist system.

It is, they said, his imperishable feat in the development of the revolutionary ideas of the working class and in the accomplishment of the cause of building socialism and communism that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the theses to open a bright prospect for the construction of socialist countryside, the world-startling changes taking place in our countryside and the high militant goals today clearly prove that [words indistinct] programme and a militant banner for the construction of socialist and communist countryside, they stressed.

South Korea

No Tae-u Inaugurated as 13th President
SK250204 Seoul YONHAP in English
0146 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP)—No Tae-u was inaugurated as South Korea's 13th president Thursday, marking the first peaceful transfer of power in the nation's constitutional history.

No will serve a single five-year term, succeeding President Chon Tu-hwan who stepped down Wednesday at the end of his single seven-year term.

About 25,000 people, including Chon, representatives of all walks of life and congratulatory envoys, attended No's inauguration ceremony held in the vast garden of the National Assembly Building.

After taking the oath of office, No said in his inaugural address, with the new Constitution incorporating the will of the people now going into effect, I declare that the new administration will be a government of the people.

It will open an era of democracy in which each citizen can reach his full potential. It will help make every segment of our diversified pluralistic society free and dynamic, and able to exert its inherent rights to the greatest possible extent, No said.

Last December, No won Korea's first direct presidential election in 16 years by defeating a divided opposition. No, who is also president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, won the election with 37 percent of the vote.

The new president said the great democratic choice made by the people last December eliminated the sources of strife that had built up over the past 40 years.

He said, let us here and now bury regional antagonism, partisan and factional egoism and personal resentment.

With a shared concern for the affairs of state, let us start a dialogue and with a spirit of cooperation, let us work together to make democracy work, to unify the nation and to bring prosperity to everyone, No said.

No called on the people to make concerted efforts with one mind to make the 1988 Seoul Olympics an event to be long remembered by inhabitants of the global community as the most successful Olympiad.

No said, the sonorous chorus of reconciliation which will emanate from Seoul when the East and the West meet together for the first time in 12 years will be a signal to the entire world that an era of unification is finally opening on the Korean peninsula.

While further consolidating ties with Japan, the United States, and other Western countries, Korea will further cultivate friendships with the Third World, he said.

Korea will also broaden the channel of international cooperation with the continental countries with which the nation has had no exchanges with the aim of pursuing a vigorous northern diplomacy, he added.

No said, improved relations with countries with ideologies and social systems different from ours will contribute to stability, peace and common prosperity in East Asia. Such a northward diplomacy should lead to the gateway of unification.

No said, if only I can perceive a path to peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, I am prepared to go any place on earth for a sincere dialogue with anyone.

He also urged North Korea to discard the wild dream of making South Korea's free citizens, who have internalized democratic values, accept the North's doctrinaire ideology that has been rejected even by other communist countries.

No proposed that North Korea accept dialogue, not violence, as the most direct short-cut to ending the division and realizing unification.

He reaffirmed that the door to dialogue will always be open.

Terming the Sixth Republic an era of ordinary people, he said, this will be an era during which cooperation among many people with old-fashioned common sense will be more important than the outstanding talents of a few.

It will also be an era in which national development will directly translate into freedom, affluence and well-being for all individual citizens, no added.

President No Tae-u Speech

SK250324 Seoul Television Service in Korean
0115 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Inaugural address by President No Tae-u at 13th presidential inauguration ceremony held at the plaza of the National Assembly Building at Yoido, Seoul—live]

[Text] Dear 60 million compatriots at home and abroad; former Presidents Yun Po-son and Choe Kyu-ha, who have backed our constitutional development; former President Chon Tu-hwan, who has set a historic precedent of a peaceful transfer of government; and congratulatory emissaries from many countries of the world and dignitaries at home and abroad who are making this occasion shine:

Today we are assembled here in front of this sacred sanctuary of public will to declare the opening of a new era.

A new hope-filled era of national upswing has opened, in which we will be elevated from a remote country of East Asia into a central country of the world.

Being inaugurated as the 13th president amid the currents of history which demand a new country and era now, 40 years after a democratic government was established, I pay deep homage to all ancestors who long ago cultivated the foundation of the nation in this land.

First of all, I engrave in my heart the invincible spirit of self-reliance and independence with which the nation has steadily continued its national self-respect by creating a shining traditional culture, defeating countless acts of aggression by foreign forces, and surmounting ordeals over the past 5,000 years.

I express respect once again to my brothers, sisters, and compatriots whose hands vividly show the traces of their hardship. Ours were bare, empty hands as a result of sufferings from poverty and wars. However, out of a burning resolve to be well off, dripping with sweat, we have worked with our bare hands to develop this country into a new industrial country, which the world highly praises. Now this country has grown to be a democratic country that has achieved the tradition of a peaceful transfer of government.

Indeed, our people have been great. This marvelous potential of the people gives boundless encouragement to all of us who are trying to develop into an advanced country before the 20th century has ended.

At the starting point of a new national history, I extend profound gratitude for the pains of all who have sweated so that it might be possible for our country to be what it is today.

Dear people, up to the present, history has tested our nation on many occasions. A new task is being assigned to us who have defeated all trials with patience, resourcefulness, and united strength. It is an order dictating that the entire nation leap to a higher stage. It means bringing a new era of national self-respect into blossom.

At this place today, I solemnly declare before the people that the new era of national self-dignity has unfolded. [applause]

Dear people, we can and should do what needs to be done. With affirmative self-reform, we should successfully counter a new challenge. Only when a bird hatches from the egg can it fly in the sky. Now is when we should also leap toward a great unified country of freedom and self-respect by breaking the old (?nest) with the creative passion of pioneers who have created something with nothing and by ensuring that all people can enjoy democracy and prosperity.

A new era is a vitality-filled age of progress in which the country obviously changes, develops, and effects renovation and upswing. Therefore, we should now cease the excessive domestic disputes.

Although the past is obviously our asset and a mirror that reflects ourselves, it cannot be an endless shackle to our advancing steps toward a brilliant future.

Furthermore, the legacies of conflicts which have piled up over the 40-year constitutional history have been all cleared away because of the great people's democratic choice last year. Now let us bury all regionalism, factional selfishness, and personal regret in the place of this new start. [applause]

The remnants of hatred that we bury today with the spirit of mutual concessions, with which we pardon each other and step backward, will serve as a precious foundation that will bear the rich fruits of democracy and welfare for us and our descendants to reap.

Dear people, from this moment on, we will vigorously plow through a broad sea, foreseeing a hopeful country which is filled with freedom and happiness.

We have a new map and a compass. They are the map of democracy, which you and I confirmed and agreed on when you directly elected me president, and the compass of national reconciliation.

Along with the loud boat whistle announcing the launching of a new republic, we will surely advance along the route of democracy. This is never because democracy is a contemporary popular word, but because it is a just value that makes man worthy of being human. It is because only democracy will lead us to a society where everyone lives freely and in which he takes part freely and a society where men lead a life worthy of human beings.

The era has ended in which autonomy and human rights could be disregarded by giving priority to material growth and security. Oppression with force and torture in a closed room will no longer work in this new era.

Therefore, the era when chaos can be irresponsibly caused by the excuse of autonomy and participation should be ended.

When inviolable human rights and autonomy entailing responsibility are secured, a mature democratic society will open in which the economy develops and security is consolidated.

We will build a democratic state in which the people living with sincerity can live honorably and actively everywhere without any fear, and in which each individual creatively takes part in national development as the genuine master of the country.

I declare that this new government, which is being born at this very moment along with the promulgation of a new Constitution containing the will of the people, is precisely the government of the people whose masters are the people. [applause]

The government I will lead will make the potentials of all the people bloom by widely opening the era of democracy. The new government will help all sectors of the

diversified society to enjoy a freedom filled with vitality, and to fully exercise their authority. The people desire an honest government. By fulfilling this earnest desire of the people without fail, I will surely make ours a government that adheres to morality and that is respected because of its adherence to morality. A tree that stands upright cannot cast a crooked shadow on a bright land. I will see to it that the leadership, including myself, will show an example of honesty and truth. I will keep my promise to the people without fail. The applause of support in the last election was an encouragement for me and the criticism of me was good medicine.

I will fully assess the opinions of people who did not vote for me and without fail will reflect them in handling state affairs. I will in no way disregard their criticisms. In this respect, I earnestly call on opposition parties and opponent forces: Let us all have dialogue, while worrying together for the sake of the country; and let us cooperate while having that dialogue. Let us work as cooperative partners for the blossoming of democracy and for the unification and prosperity of the nation.

Dear fellow countrymen, we will also sail on the blue distant sea toward the goal of national reconciliation. The history of development since the seventies gives us a stern lesson that no matter how high an economic growth we attain and how stably it is sustained, just that alone cannot lead to a happy society filled with harmony and balance. Of course, the high growth has made our material lives more abundant and has turned our society, which consisted primarily of basic industry, into a diversified industrial society. However, it is a fact that this created various submerged rocks along our way. Class and regional differences brought about conflicts and division, thus posing a big problem for national unity. Our voyage toward a democratic and welfare state may be terminated if we do not solve this problem. Therefore, the people ardently demand warm reconciliation that can defrost conflicts and division. It is time that the government and the people of all classes be united in an effort to achieve fair and just distribution of the fruits of the high growth attained thus far.

We must ensure that some people do not become disadvantaged or receive unjust special treatment solely based on the region they hail from, their sex, or their political stand. We must see to it that individual shares that have been reserved in the process of emphasizing the development of the country are no longer sacrificed. We must see to it that the sick receive medical care and that the poor and powerless are helped. While further encouraging the creativity and freedom of entrepreneurs, I will expand, to the utmost, the rights and interests of the workers, farmers, fishermen, and small- and medium-sized entrepreneurs.

I will make every effort to ensure that younger generations who will shoulder the future of the country can receive high-quality education. I will make sincere efforts to make ours a progressive society—one that

always makes reforms and is always renewed by accommodating the ideals and dreams of young people. This era we are creating must be handed down soon to today's young generations, and they themselves must lead it. Therefore, I will accept their dreams and enthusiasm as valuable nutrition for progress.

I will make the utmost efforts to make our people—who brought about economic miracles through promoting academic research, culture, and the arts—create the era of a brilliant renaissance. By so doing, I will make efforts to help all the people enjoy high-quality cultural lives and pursue broad-mindedness and beauty. In addition, I will sternly reject any form of privileges, irregularities or corruption that block social justice or that aggravates conflicts. I am determined to prevent violence, speculation, and the tendency of price hikes without fail. A society where the unjust concentration of wealth has disappeared and where anyone who is filled with hope can plan for the future while enjoying the fruits of his labor is the great era of ordinary people.

We must open the great era of ordinary people with democratic reforms and national reconciliation. However, national reconciliation cannot be achieved only by the government's policies. It is also a flower that blooms in the heart of every countryman. Therefore, let us not consider the reconciliation of all the people to be simply a task the government must resolve. Let us consider it to be a question that all of us must resolve in a magnanimous manner. In this sense, people who are walking in front must march forward together, while helping those behind. The haves must show generosity to those who have less.

Dear fellow countrymen, the Seoul Olympics, our nation's big festive occasion, are just around the corner. A big peace festival of 5 billion people will be held in this very land. There is no distinction between you and me in the stage of national rebirth, in which Korea will appear again in the world. Let all of us glorify them into the most successful games, which will be remembered eternally, by being united and and by joining hands. [applause]

It is necessary for all of us to know that it is of greater significance in terms of national history to enter into the road toward national unification with the Seoul Olympics as an occasion. The great chorus of reconciliation, in which all the countries of the world from the East and the West and from the north and the south will participate for the first time in 12 years in the midst of the alleviation of tension and peaceful coexistence, signals to the world that an era of unification is opening at last on the Korean peninsula. In unison with the sound of this resounding chorus, our ROK will make further diplomatic efforts of international peace and cooperation toward all the countries of the world.

While further strengthening the bonds of friendship with the Western camp, including the United States and Japan, I will further consolidate friendship with the Third World.

We will actively seek northern diplomacy by broadening the path of international cooperation, even with those continental countries that have had no exchanges with us. Improving relations with those countries having different ideologies and systems will contribute to security and peace in East Asia and to achieving co-prosperity. This north-bound diplomatic path will also pave the way to unification.

I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to our compatriots who long for an early liquidation of the division. The path to national unification is not something which we can be optimistic about and, moreover, is not something which we can only be pessimistic about. This is only the path along which we should do our best.

Fortunately, the internal atmosphere also has greatly intensified to enhance the nation's self-respect. This spirit is, it can be said, a powerful source of encouragement for the unification of our nation and its advance toward the world.

Accordingly, the nation's self-respect should pave the path to unification, while nourishing our democratic capabilities and bolstering our security posture.

Let us always remember the lesson that opportunity is given first to those who make adequate preparations, not to those who merely wait.

I make it clear that if a road to peace on the Korean peninsula and national reunion is visible to me, I will willingly visit anyplace in the world, no matter where it is, and seriously hold discussions with anyone, no matter who he is. [applause]

I tell the North Korean authorities to abandon the delusion that this land's free citizens, who cherish democracy, will accept the dogmatic ideology which even communist countries refuse. You should accept the fact that dialogue, not violence is an honest short cut which will remove division and bring about national reunion.

I reaffirm that the door of dialogue is always open everywhere.

By achieving co-prosperity through dialogue and by cooperating through co-prosperity according to the new era of national self-respect, let us also usher in the spring of reconciliation along the truce line. By so doing, let us together reap the fruit of unification in the not-too-distant future. [applause]

I would like to say to those countries concerned: Basically, the question of the Korean peninsula will be settled peacefully in a democratic manner by the parties concerned in North and South Korea. However, if a messenger of peace and unification comes to Seoul from anywhere, he will be welcomed with pleasure.

We will give no special treatment to anyone. At the same time, we fear no one.

My fellow countrymen, the 20th century, which began by imposing agony and frustration on us, is coming to an end after providing us with the foundations to overcome them. The bright future of the unified fatherland is beckoning us over the horizon of the 20th century.

When we fully display the already soaring capabilities of our people and their national self-respect for the great goal for a national leap, our fatherland will certainly become a young giant of the world leading to the Asian and Pacific era.

How many patriots and people have been sacrificed and how much sweat have we shed to seize this peerless opportunity?

The era of average people has come, in which not any one person but everyone can do the things that can help this country. This is the era of common sense which requires not the superior skills of any one person but the cooperation of many people of common knowledge. At the same time, this is the era of welfare in which the development of the country will be directly linked with the freedom, affluence, and happiness of all individual citizens.

My fellow countrymen, today, on this sacred stage, I am standing along with all of my fellow countrymen. This is the occasion which you, my fellow countrymen, have provided. And my presence here is according to the order of my fellow countrymen. Thus, this occasion and I, who am standing here, cannot be separated from you, my fellow countrymen.

Implanting this fact deep in my heart, I pledge that I will become a president who will breathe along with the people and who will think along with the people. [applause]

I do not want to become a president who will unilaterally drag the people. At the same time, I will not become a president who will be dragged, but the partner of the people who will share dreams and agony with the people shoulder to shoulder with them—this is precisely the appearance of a president which I truly pursue. [applause]

All of us are now on a starting point toward the path of democracy along which we will advance together. As the masters of this glorious stage, let us take a vigorous step forward gallantly and harmoniously with self-confidence

and courage toward the future. By so doing, let us advance together toward a country full of freedom, equality, peace, and happiness yearned by our national song "To the Land of Hope" that we always sing gleefully.

Thank you. [applause]

Prime Minister Kim Address

*SK250945 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0100 GMT 25 Feb 88*

[Speech by Kim Chong-yol, chairman of the preparatory committee for the presidential inauguration and prime minister, at the 13th presidential inauguration ceremony held in the plaza in front of the National Assembly Building at Yoido, Seoul—live]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: Today, we are gathered here in the plaza in front of the National Assembly Building, the public forum, amid the warm blessings of the entire population, for the inauguration of No Tae-u as the 13th president.

First, together with the people, I offer my wholehearted congratulations to the new president, and at the same time, I thank the emissaries from various countries who have come to Korea to attend the inauguration, as well as the foreign and domestic dignitaries who have made this inauguration shine.

As this ceremony is an event of historical proportion that marks a new milestone of democratic politics by realizing a peaceful change of government for the first time in our history, we are boundlessly moved and filled with self-respect.

After bringing the chaos under control when the country was experiencing a very difficult situation, President Chon Tu-hwan, who is now retiring after his 7-year term of office, has accomplished brilliant achievements in such various fields as diplomacy, national security, economic, science, and sports through his devoted service for national development. In particular, he has made this proud inauguration of a new government possible by putting into practice his determination, which he had made clear from the day he was sworn in, to step down after serving his single term of office, out of a desire to lay a solid cornerstone for democracy in our country.

As you all well know, last year President No Tae-u, the new president, created a great turning point for democratic development and national reconciliation by reflecting public opinion and has been elected president based on public consensus through a free, democratic, and popular election.

President No Tae-u has planted profound trust and friendliness in our hearts by respecting public opinion to the utmost in a humble manner and by demonstrating his solid will to translate his public promises into action, while constantly breathing the same air with the people.

We believe that for five years beginning now, President No Tae-u will achieve a stable society in which liberal democracy takes firm root and becomes a prosperous country envied by the world, by displaying his lofty administrative ability and outstanding leadership.

We should all vigorously advance to pioneer a new history that promises an ambitious flight for the 1990's by uniting firmly around the new president.

At this solemn moment of a promising new start, I once again offer my congratulations and blessings, together with all the people of the country, to retiring President and Mrs Chon Tu-hwan and to the new president, who has taken charge, and Mrs No Tae-u, and pray that unrelenting development and glory will be in store for our fatherland, the ROK. Thank you.

My name is Kim Chong-yol and I am chairman of the preparatory committee for the presidential inauguration ceremony and the new prime minister. [applause]

Chon Tu-hwan Speech at Farewell Dinner

*SK250220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Feb 88 p 8*

["Full text" of speech by outgoing ROK President Chon Tu-hwan at a farewell dinner on 24 February at the Hilton Hotel in Seoul]

[Text] I stand before you tonight to bid farewell at the end of my seven years in office. An almost interminable stream of emotions and recollections races through my mind as I prepare to depart into history as a president who retired from his momentous duties.

I do not have any regret about my departure, much less any lingering attachment to my old position. My words simply fail to describe the overwhelming sense of fulfillment and joy that I have had over the fact that, in spite of my inadequacies and shortcomings, I was able to ponder over the affairs of the country together with you, my fellow citizens.

Above everything else, I profoundly appreciate the affection, cooperation and support with which you have led me along and helped me until this significant and glorious moment in my life. I wish to take this occasion to thank you all wholeheartedly.

On this eve of a new chapter in our national history, when we are sending off the better part of the 1980s, I doubt that every body feels as I do, but I am confident that nobody can deny that the 1980s which opened amid

unprecedented confusion and chaos compounded by setbacks and stagnation was transformed into a decade of the vigorous growth and development that we see around us today.

On the other hand, we are still outraged by the memory of the sacrifices to terrorism of our innocent and invaluable talented brothers and sisters in faraway lands and the sorrow of those separated from their relatives in the north who anxiously await for a remote chance for reunion. It is also true that many of my fellow countrymen have suffered the pain and anxiety of transition.

However, just as light prevails over darkness, there have been many more rewarding accomplishments than ever before. The legendary stability and growth of our dynamic economy which has generated balance of payment surpluses is considered a miracle by the rest of the world. By virtue of our national power and prestige as a country capable of staging the Olympics, a grand festival of mankind, we are leaping toward the center of the world stage.

I believe that during the 1980s, the Korean people successfully challenged the task of creating a miracle, exhibiting the great inherent wisdom of the nation. I am not saying this by any means to show off the accomplishments of the government I have led. Quite the contrary, I am saying this to express my appreciation and gratitude for the devoted efforts that you, my fellow countrymen, have exerted over the years.

Actually, we have demonstrated before history and the world that if we make up our minds and join forces, there is nothing we cannot do.

There is a time for a man to serve the country and a time for him to leave the scene. As you well know, it was not as result of any political process that I came to assume the responsibility for the affairs of state. Until then I simply thought that I would spend my life as a soldier serving the nation with a sense of loyalty and honor and had no interest in politics, not even before I joined the army.

However, I came to be entrusted with momentous national responsibilities under conditions of severe political and social confusion and a national security crisis. This happened in accordance with an unavoidable course of events—which might be called the current of history of the dictate of the times.

I am convinced that there must not, and will not, be any repeat of political chaos that imperils the country or social chaos that threatens national survival. In the belief that a president must set an example of stepping down at the end of a prescribed term if such an unfortunate history is to be ended for good and the foundation of democracy is to be consolidated, I have made every possible effort for the country like a farmer tending the flower garden of democracy.

The most precious knowledge I have gained during my presidential term was to confirm that the people of our country are as superior as any other people I know and have a great potential for further progress. If our people keep on going with such pride, hope and courage with the leadership of the new President, No Tae-u, the currents of history will certainly be on our side.

We must neither allow disunity and distrust to waste our energies nor allow them to shake the foundation of stability and progress, for which we have labored so hard. If we cooperate together with love and harmony, I am sure we shall be a blessed country, and a blessed people.

Now is the time for me to leave the stage of history, the time to be released from the bondage of public life, the time to be free from oppressive solitude of the executive office, the time to return to a simple life as an ordinary citizen. This is a moment I have greatly anticipated. I am extremely happy because my wish has come true.

All I can say now is only a few more words of warm thanks and a last heartfelt request. I can find no words to describe my thanks to heaven and Earth that have granted all my wishes.

I shall not forget the love of my parents who brought me up and taught me integrity. I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all of you for the support and trust you have given to me and my government.

I also thank those people who have performed their duties silently in all sectors of our society. I would like to express my deep thanks to my critics and opponents, too, for reminding me of my mistakes and for their kind advice.

As one who never craved power in the first place I have spent many sleepless nights out of sheer desire to dedicate my all to enabling the people to live a more decent and dignified life and the country to develop into a proud nation.

However, I must confess that due to my inadequacies there are many things I have left undone. Nevertheless, I take immeasurable pleasure in the fact that I am able to keep the promise I once made to the nation by stepping down at the end of a single term as I wanted from the beginning. I think I have thus concluded my term, rather well, matching my words with actions.

National advancement, territorial unification, eminence, and prosperity which we expect to achieve during the 2000s are looming up as an actual reality, not an empty dream. We are now witnessing a revival of the great wisdom of the people who invented the earliest metal type in human history and maintained a brilliant unique culture and of the spirit of the people who once greatly expanded the territory.

We are no longer a weak nation in the backwaters of world history. We must now actively participate in shaping the future of the world as one of the major players in the Pacific age and march forward energetically toward the new era opening to us. Opportunity does not come very often. History urges patience, agony and sacrifice on us all in the interest of unending progress.

We must never stop marching forward or dwell upon the past or just sing the praises of the moment. We are a proud people who have overcome much anguish and tribulation to create the miracle of today.

Lastly, I want to call on you to give united assistance to the new government of President No Tae-u for opening a glorious age.

Once again I would like to extend my warm gratitude to every one of you. God bless all of you.

President No Meets With Japan's Takeshita
OW251159 Tokyo KYODO in English
1122 GMT 25 Feb 88

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and South Korea's new President No Tae-u agreed Thursday to further promote relations between their countries and to make the Seoul Summer Olympics a big success.

During their first summit talks held at the Blue House presidential mansion, No promised to visit Japan, his political calendar permitting, in response to Takeshita's request that he do so within this year, a Japanese government spokesman said.

The two leaders also agreed to hold the Japan-South Korea regular ministerial conference, which has been suspended since December 1986, as soon as possible, spokesman Ichiro Ozawa said in a briefing to Japanese reporters.

At the start of their meeting, Takeshita lauded No, who was sworn in as president earlier in the day, for realizing a peaceful transition of power, calling it a historical achievement.

Takeshita told No that relations between the two nations are the closest and best since the 1965 normalization.

No was quoted as saying Japan and South Korea are close partners, which have been contributing to stability in Northeast Asia.

No highly rated the relationship between the two countries, calling it a model among free nations, said Ozawa, deputy chief cabinet secretary.

The 55-year-old newly inaugurated president stressed the importance of grassroots-level contacts, such as between youth, students and teachers, between his country and Japan.

The two summit leaders formally agreed to inaugurate the Japan-South Korea 21st century committee, a joint advisory body to draw up plans for stable bilateral relations in the coming century, he said.

The panel's composition and topics for discussion will be decided when Japan's foreign minister Sosuke Uno and his South Korean counterpart Choe Kwang-su, who retained his post in the sixth republic under No, meet in Seoul March 19-21.

On bilateral trade issues, No said Japan should make further efforts to rectify the trade imbalance, currently in Japan's favor, and facilitate and increase the transfer of technology to South Korea.

No also asked Takeshita to make greater efforts to upgrade the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

Referring to the Seoul Olympics scheduled to open September 17, Takeshita repeated his pledge that Japan will fully cooperate for a terrorism-free games.

Takeshita and No agreed that the two governments will establish a working-level body to prevent destructive attacks against the Seoul Olympics.

On South Korean diplomacy toward the communist bloc, especially China and the Soviet Union, No told Takeshita his country's relations with those nations will improve and expand through the Olympics, in which a record number of 161 countries and territories will participate.

No, however, said that North Korea does not truly wish to improve relations with South Korea, citing the alleged North Korean bombing of a Korean Air jetliner last November 29, which killed 115 people aboard it.

Agree To Discuss Security
SK250828 Seoul YONHAP in English
0759 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan agreed Thursday to form in an early date a joint working-level security consultation body to prevent terrorist attacks aimed at obstructing the 1988 Summer Olympic games to be held in Seoul this fall.

In an hour-long summit talks, President No Tae-u, who took office in the inauguration ceremony held earlier Thursday, and Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita shared a view that the biggest potential obstacle to the success in the Seoul Olympics is terrorist acts like the recent North Korean bombing of a South Korean airliner.

Takeshita, who became No's first foreign guest at the official presidential residence, Chongwadae, pledged his best cooperation for the success of the Seoul Olympics.

Takeshita arrived in Seoul on Wednesday for a two-day visit to attend No's inauguration ceremony. It was his first trip to South Korea since he took office last November.

No and Takeshita also agreed on an early inauguration of a joint committee for long-running and stable development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

They agreed to hold the first meeting of the Korea-Japan committee for 21st century within this year.

In the talks that covered a wide range of topics on the bilateral relations, No and Takeshita agreed to promote mutual exchanges of scholars, teachers, and students for further development of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries.

No asked Takeshita for Japan's wider opening of market to Korean goods to redress the chronic trade imbalance in favor of Japan as well as for transfer of Japanese technologies to Korea.

No also demanded for Japan's more positive efforts to resolve the pending issues concerning the legal status of some 700,000 Koreans living in Japan, the repatriation of Korean residents in the Soviet-held Sakhalin Island, and the compensation for the Korean victims of the atomic bomb.

Takeshita pledged to No his cooperation for the improvement of trade imbalance and the legal status of the Korean residents in Japan.

In addition, No and Takeshita agreed to hold the annual foreign ministers conference between the two countries in late March and to hold the annual cabinet ministers meeting by the end of the year.

Meanwhile, No accepted Takeshita's invitation to visit Japan.

Takeshita Meets With Yi Hyon-chae
OW250925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT
25 Feb 88

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean prime ministers Noboru Takeshita and Yi Hyon-chae agreed Thursday to maintain a continuing dialogue between the two countries in order to promote ties, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

The two premiers reached an accord to resume regular talks between cabinet ministers, particularly at the foreign ministerial level, the official said in a briefing to Japanese reporters.

Yi, who succeeded his predecessor Kim Chong-yol with the inauguration of the new South Korean Government Thursday, thanked Takeshita for attending the swearing-in ceremony earlier in the day for president No Tae-u.

During the 30-minute meeting, Yi asked for Takeshita's further efforts to promote ties with South Korea, which he said has experienced major political and social changes and is striving for democracy through the solidarity of the people, the official said.

Takeshita, here on a two-day visit to attend No's inaugural ceremony, promised the Korean prime minister to do his best to expand bilateral relations, they said.

The Japanese prime minister told Yi that Japan will do whatever it can in order to help South Korea successfully host the Seoul Olympic games this fall.

Yi was quoted as saying that South Korea hopes to host the games successfully and to develop its strength.

The two prime ministers also decided that their cabinet members should meet at an early date, the Japanese official said.

The previous cabinet-level session was held in Tokyo December 5 and 6 with six ministers from each of the two countries attending.

Separately from the agreement on cabinet-level sessions, Takeshita and Yi also reached an accord to resume a regular meeting of their foreign ministers, Sosuke Uno and Choe Kwang-su, the official said.

Uno will probably visit Seoul in late March for talks with Choe.

The previous foreign ministerial session was held in Seoul on May 4, 1987 between Choe and Tadashi Kuranari, then Japanese foreign minister.

Takeshita and Yi agreed to establish a consultative council designed to discuss ways of promoting bilateral relations, which will act as an advisory body to both governments, the official said.

On economic problems, Takeshita promised efforts to reduce Japan's trade surplus with South Korea, which came to 4.7 billion dollars in 1987, according to Japanese figures.

Takeshita Meets Chon Tu-hwan

OW251009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT
25 Feb 88

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 KYODO—South Korea's former President Chon Tu-hwan asked Japanese prime minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday to build up friendship with his successor No Tae-u and to contribute to the peace of Asia, Japanese officials said.

Takeshita, meeting Chon at his private residence only hours after he handed power to No in a ceremony, promised to devote himself to further developing Japanese-South Korean ties.

Chon expressed the hope that his successor No and Takeshita would follow the course of bilateral relations laid down by himself and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Chon was replaced by No earlier in the day in the first peaceful transition of power in South Korea's history.

During the half-hour meeting Takeshita said South Korea will achieve a greater economic development after the Seoul Olympics than Japan did following the Tokyo Olympics more than two decades ago.

Chon thanked Japan for its help for South Korea in hosting the Seoul Olympics this fall, the officials said.

The Japanese prime minister, on a two-day visit to Seoul to attend No's inaugural ceremony, met new President No and his prime minister, Yi Hyon-chae, earlier in the day.

PPD To 'Recognize,' Not 'Endorse' No Tae-u
SK250146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday said that it has no choice but to recognize No Tae-u as the President, but it could not endorse him as a fairly, popularly-elected one.

In a brief statement issued yesterday afternoon, the party spokesman An Tong-son claimed that the Dec. 16 election which No won with a 37 percent plurality was thoroughly rigged.

"The No government is noting different in substance from that of outgoing President Chon Tu-hwan. That there was no festive mood among the people on the day when No's election victory was confirmed, and the mood on the eve of his inauguration well prove this," the statement read.

The party will closely watch No to see if he keeps his campaign promises, particularly the pledge to solve the Kwangju incident and introduce local autonomy, the PPD spokesman said.

Kim Chong-pil Doubts Success for No Regime
SK250044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, yesterday claimed that under the rule of President Chon Tu-hwan popular cries for democracy declined.

"The period will be registered in history as one in which the genuine voices of the people were not mirrored in government policies and their desire for democratic development fell on deaf ears," he said in a statement.

"During the period, conflicts among different social classes worsened with widespread irregularities involving those in power and the immorality of the Chon regime," he went on.

He expressed doubt about the feasibility of rosy catchphrases of the newly-born No Tae-u administration bearing fruit, as well as anxiety over the future of the country.

Anti-No Demonstrations Held in Seoul, Kwangju
OW251157 Tokyo KYODO in English
1125 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 KYODO—About 4,000 people demonstrated in Seoul, Kwangju and other major cities protesting against the inauguration of President No Tae-u and clashed with riot police Thursday.

Police said about 1,500 students, workers and other antigovernment activists held a rally outside the Myong-dong Catholic Cathedral in Seoul.

They claimed No won a sweeping presidential election victory last December by rigging the election in which two leading opposition candidates, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, were defeated, eyewitnesses said.

The protesters then marched 200 meters toward a department store where they clashed with about 1,500 riot police.

The demonstrators hurled firebombs and stones at police who countered with tear gas.

In Kwangju, the scene of a bloody uprising in 1980, hundreds of students and other activists tried to hold a rally in front of the South Cholla Provincial Government Office.

When they were blocked by police to hold the rally, they dispersed to various parts of the city, shouting anti-No slogans.

Thousands of anti-No students demonstrated in Seoul and other cities against No's inauguration Wednesday, hurling firebombs and stones at police.

In Seoul Wednesday, five students broke into the U.S. Cultural Center and briefly occupied the building.

Protests Held in 7 Cities

SK251330 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Rallies organized by groups such as the National Coalition for Democracy were held today at 30 locations in 7 cities across the country, including Seoul and Kwangju, to denounce the so-called illegal taking of power.

According to police calculations, the rallies drew approximately 4,000 people throughout the country. Some of these rallies developed into street demonstrations.

One street demonstration held today by students and members of off-stage organizations in the Myongdong area in Seoul lasted for about an hour.

Police Box Seized in Taegu

SK250210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Some 200 students briefly occupied a police box in Taegu around 7:20 p.m. yesterday. They broke 12 windows and burned a motorcycle at Namsan 1-dong Police Box.

Police apprehended eight protesters, including Yang Mo-chun, a sophomore at Kyongpuk National University.

In Seoul, about 1,000 people, mostly students, held a rally at the Myongdong Cathedral at 5 p.m. to oppose the inauguration of No Tae-u as the next president. They clashed with riot police in streets outside the church.

Burma

KIO Leader Denies Part in School Bombing

BK251015 Hong Kong AFP in English
0921 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 25 (AFP)—The leader of the Kachin tribe fighting the Burmese Government in Rangoon has denied reports that his group was involved in a recent school bombing in northern Burma, a newspaper reported here Thursday.

"Our organization was definitely not behind this bomb blast," said Brang Seng, chairman of the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO), in a letter to the editor of the English-language NATION newspaper.

A time-bomb blast on February 12 killed 12 people and injured over 100 at a state high school in Kachin State, 950 kilometers (590 miles) north of Rangoon, according to reports from Rangoon.

The blame was laid on insurgents but authorities did not specify which group was responsible.

Mr. Brang Seng said he was reacting to reports in the NATION that Rangoon has accused the KIO of the blast in Momauk Town in Kachin State.

"The KIO has already organized an inquiry into the incident in order to identify and punish the real culprits of this ghastly and cowardly attack on innocent school children," he said in his undated letter.

"It was not a coincidence that the blast occurred shortly after the KIO began a campaign to raise international awareness of the human right violations in Burma," he added.

Mr. Brang Seng traveled to East Asia and Western Europe in 1986 to publicize the Kachin fight against Rangoon, Burma watcher Bertil Lintner told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand (FCCT) in a briefing here Wednesday.

Rangoon has been fighting insurgents since the country became independent from Britain in 1948. Rebel groups control large tracts of territory, mostly in jungle-clad hills, running from the border with China in the north to the Thai border further south.

The three main rebel groups are the Kachin and Karen ethnic minorities in the northern and central parts of the border and the Burma Communist Party (BCP) in the northeast.

Kachin strength is estimated at 5,000-6,000 soldiers while the BCP has 8,000-9,000 troops and the Karens 2,000. Experts estimate Burmese Army strength at 190,000 troops.

Malaysian Prime Minister Arrives in Rangoon

BK250712 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Excerpts] Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, his wife, and delegation arrived by special plane at Rangoon airport this morning [25 February] to pay a 3-day official visit to Burma at the invitation of U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The Malaysian prime minister and his party were welcomed at the airport by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning, and his wife; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, and his wife; U Ye Gaung, foreign minister, and his wife; U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs, and his wife; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade, and his wife; U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of culture and information, and his wife; U Thein Toe, Burmese ambassador to Malaysia; responsible officials from the Office of the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Ministry; ambassadors accredited to Burma and their wives led by Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Thai ambassador to Burma; Mr Mohamed Amir Jaafar, Malaysian ambassador to Burma, and his wife; staff members of the Malaysian Embassy; and heads of diplomatic missions stationed in Rangoon.

The guests were also accorded a warm welcome by the working people, Lanzin Youth members, and students who waved Burmese and Malaysian flags and chanted slogans for bilateral friendship. [passage omitted]

The 13-member delegation accompanying the Malaysian prime minister and his wife includes Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, minister of foreign affairs; Datuk Paduka Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry; Datuk Oo Gin Sun, deputy minister of the Office of the Prime Minister; and Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub, deputy minister of home affairs.

Briefs

Soviet Youth Delegation

The Soviet youth delegation, which was led by Mr Kondybayev, secretary of Komsomol of Kazakhstan, and which visited Burma under the bilateral cultural exchange program, departed Rangoon by airplane this evening. Those present at Rangoon Airport for the delegation's departure were U Hla Tun, secretary of the Lanzin Youth Central Organization Committee [LYCOC] Headquarters; U Kyaw San, LYCOC joint secretary; U M. Zau Nan, LYCOC member; U Kyaw Myint, director general of the Education Ministry's Higher Education Department; and responsible officials of the Soviet Embassy in Burma. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Feb 88 BK]

Chinese Artists Delegation

A delegation of three Chinese artists visiting Burma under the bilateral cultural exchange program called on the minister of information and culture at the Ministry of Culture on Pansodan Road at 1600 today. Also present at the meeting were U Than Maung, deputy minister of culture, officials in charge, and responsible officials of the PRC Embassy in Burma. The artists' delegation is led by (Shui Yongyang) and includes (Wang Chimeng) and (Yang Chongtong). The delegation arrived in Rangoon at noon today and will stay in Burma until 9 March. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Feb 88 BK]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Sultan Warns Against Destabilizing Forces
BK240737 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Sultan Hassan al Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam has issued a strong warning against political groups seeking to destabilize the country and mislead the people. The sultan said in his National Day message yesterday that these groups had been trying to undermine the social and political stability of the country. He did not name the groups, but said they were politicians who blamed the government for their own business failures.

Malaysia

Foreign Ministry on Spratly Islands Claim
BK241435 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1402 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 24 (BERNAMA)—Malaysia does not accept any claim from other countries over several islands and atolls south of the Spratlys, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

"The islands and atolls are under Malaysian sovereignty and Malaysia has in the past reaffirmed its jurisdiction and sovereignty over them," Deputy Foreign Minister Toh Muda Dr Abdullah Fadzi said in a statement.

The Foreign Ministry was responding to news reports on China's claim over the Spratly Islands.

The islands and coral reefs south of the Spratly group were within Malaysia's continental shelf area and Malaysian sovereignty over them had been officially declared through the new map of Malaysia published on Dec 21, 1979, he said.

The Malaysian claim was in line with the Geneva Convention of 1958 pertaining to territorial waters and continental shelf boundaries and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as other international practices, he added.

Malaysia hoped other countries staking a claim on the islands would not resort to action that could lead to tension or physical confrontation in the region, he said.

Apart from China, countries laying claim on part or the whole of the Spratly Islands are Vietnam, the Philippines and Taiwan.

Earlier, the deputy foreign minister at a Rotary luncheon meeting, stressed the importance of countries having a proper understanding of one another free of distorted views or misrepresented facts.

Malaysia, for one, would like foreigners to know and understand it and its people as accurately as possible.

"Unfortunately, there are occasions when the facts are inaccurately presented by certain quarters," he said, adding it was therefore essential for Malaysians to correct these inaccuracies in their own dealings with foreigners.

On the Palestinian issue, Fadzil reiterated Malaysia's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as their sole representative.

The deaths that had occurred among Palestinians as a result of the "violent response" of Israel to their grievances deserved wholehearted sympathy; and there should be strong condemnation of that country by the rest of the world.

"In demonstrating our support and sympathy for the Palestinians, we had in 1982 donated M\$1.4 million (about US\$560,000) to them and the current collection from the people had reached more than M\$200,000 (US\$80,000)," he said.

Briefs

Vietnamese Refugee Figures

Eighteen boats carrying 749 Vietnamese refugees landed in Malaysia last month and the arrivals are expected to increase. The coordinator of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society's Assistance Program for Vietnamese Boat People, Mr Abdullah Syamsudin, said 282 Vietnamese refugees in 8 boats had reached Malaysia so far this month. He gave the figures while briefing U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Office Director Julia Clark in Kuala Lumpur on 23 February. Mr Abdullah said most of 221,399 Vietnamese refugees, who had arrived in Malaysia in the past 11 years, had been resettled in the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other countries.

Some 6,040 refugees remain in Malaysian refugee camps and are waiting selection for settlement in third countries. [Summary] *[Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Feb 88 BK]*

Singapore

Two Iranian Warships Make Port Calls
*LD232040 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT
23 Feb 88*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 23, IRNA—The two Iranian warships 'Kharg' and 'Lavan' on an 8,000 mile round-trip voyage of the Indian Ocean arrived at Asia's biggest sea port, Singapore Monday.

The warships have already covered well over 4,000 nautical miles and have called at the ports of Colombo (Sri Lanka) and Jakarta (Indonesia) before reaching Singapore. The Singapore press gave a wide coverage to the Iranian warships' arrivals in that country.

Cambodia

Koy Buntha Greets Soviet Counterpart
*BK241254 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT
24 Feb 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 24—Kampuchean Defence Minister Koy Buntha has extended warmest greetings to his Soviet counterpart, General Dmitriy Yazov, on the 70th Soviet Army and Navy Day (February 23).

His message says :

"Over the past 70 years under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union founded by great Lenin, the Soviet Army and Navy have recorded all-sided achievements in building an army with great strength and high fighting capacity, a mainstay for other fraternal armies and armed forces the world over in their fight for national liberation and defence. The heroic Soviet Army has struggled not only for the national liberation movement but also for a world free from war holocaust. At present, the Soviet Army is a powerful force capable of thwarting all dark schemes of aggressive U.S.-led imperialism and decisive factor for the victory of the struggle for world peace and international security."

The message acclaims the successful socioeconomic renewal and the perfection of socialism in the USSR which, it says, result from the implementation of the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It reiterates the Kampuchean people's full support for all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, especially the recent agreement reached by the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of short-range nuclear missiles.

The message expresses the deep gratitude of the Kampuchean People's Army to officers and soldiers of the Soviet Union for their effective support and assistance.

It wishes Dmitriy Yazov and all Soviet officers and soldiers the best of health and ever greater success in their noble mission, and the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries further development.

Editorial on Indochinese Summit Anniversary
*BK241258 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT
24 Feb 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 24—"The spirit of the Vientiane summit of the three Indochinese countries has become an important factor for consolidating and developing Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," said the party semi-weekly PRACHEACHON (PEOPLE) in its latest editorial marking the fifth anniversary of the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane from February 22-23, 1983.

The paper went on:

"In the light of the Vientiane summit, the three Indochinese peoples have been struggling shoulder to shoulder against all treacherous plots and moves by imperialism, hegemonism, expansionism and other reactionary forces which are seeking by all means to split the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity. The three peoples deem it vital to defend and enhance their militant solidarity, multifaceted cooperation and mutual assistance in the interests of each country and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world at large.

"Over the last years, the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance has encouraged the Kampuchean people to redouble their effort in national construction and defence, thus guaranteeing the country's all-sided revival, stabilizing and then improving the people's living standard."

"In the meantime," the paper went on, "it has created favourable conditions for the Kampuchean people to successfully implement the three strategic objectives set by the Fifth PRPK [KPRP] Congress."

"The growing strength of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and the gradual consolidation of the people's administration at the grassroots level have pushed the enemy into passivity," the paper noted.

It continued:

"Together with the world trend toward the settlement of all conflicts by peaceful means, the three Indochinese countries have put forwards several goodwill proposals

aimed at promoting mutual understanding among nations, turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation and putting an end to military confrontation.

"The PRK's national reconciliation policy and its five-point proposal for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue clearly show the Kampuchean party and government's goodwill stance and high sense of responsibility towards the Kampuchean people."

"The result of the recent Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings in France", the paper said, "are opening up new possibilities for a breakthrough to the nine-year deadlock and paving the way toward an equitable political solution to the Kampuchean dispute and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

"Such a goodwill attitude of the PRK has gained broad support from progressive public opinion in the region and the whole world," the paper remarks. It underlined that the constant growth of the revolution of each country on the Indochinese Peninsula constitutes an important guarantee for peace, stability and cooperation in the region and the world as a whole.

The paper expressed the Kampuchean people's firm determination to further consolidate the militant solidarity and multiform cooperation with the other two fraternal people of Vietnam and Laos as well as between them and the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and peace-loving forces in the world in the interests of peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

VODK Urges Implementation of Anti-SRV Policy
BK250416 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Station commentary: "The Weapon of Three Refrainments Is Being Welcomed and Vigorously Implemented by our Cambodian people"]

[Text] For the past 9 years, in accordance with their doctrine of using local resources to supply the war, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been implementing a three-point policy throughout Cambodia in a most criminal and barbarous manner.

1. They use every means to plunder paddy, rice, poultry, and other food supplies belonging to our people to feed their aggressor troops in Cambodia.
2. They force our Cambodian people—young, old, male, and female—to serve as village and commune officials, militiamen, soldiers, and so on, to fight against fellow Cambodians and die in accordance with Vietnam's policy of race extermination.
3. At times, they round up tens or hundreds of thousands of our people—young, old, male, and female—from throughout the country to clear brush and dig trenches in western Cambodia in accordance with Vietnam's K-5 plan.

This savage, fascist policy of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has caused our people to starve to death, and everyday some perish most painfully from malaria. Our people are furious with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have successively united and revolted against the Vietnamese and have cooperated with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army to vigorously fight back against the Vietnamese.

Currently, following dissemination of the weapon of three refrainments by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, our people are actively and vigorously fighting the Vietnamese by:

1. Hiding paddy and rice to prevent the Vietnamese from plundering them.
2. Avoiding service as soldiers, militiamen, or village and commune officials.
3. Avoiding impressment for the K-5 plan.

Our people say this weapon of three refrainments is an effective and simple one. Anyone can use it; any family or village can use it. This weapon, on one hand, protects the paddy, rice, and lives of our people and their relatives, preventing the Vietnamese from plundering or impressing people for the K-5 plan or service as soldiers fighting and dying for the Vietnamese. On the other hand, it is an effective way of breaking the Vietnamese doctrine of using local resources to supply the war, drying up supplies until they [the Vietnamese] are completely uprooted, and of moving toward complete liberation of the country.

That is why, as soon as this weapon was available, our people quickly welcomed it and actively used it, implementing it within their families and passing it on to relatives and other villages. Our people firmly believe that if this weapon is used throughout the country and in combination with active and numerous attacks against two or three villages, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors—who are currently facing serious difficulties in every field, on the Cambodian battlefield and particularly, on the economic front in Vietnam—will soon be bled to death. Then our people's villages and our entire fatherland will be liberated and our entire people will be reunited with their families and relatives to peacefully earn their living from their fields.

Indonesia

Further on Iranian Foreign Minister Visit

Lectures on Role of Islam

LD241828 Tehran IRNA in English 1626 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 24, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati currently in Indonesia on an official visit, lectured on the history of Islam and the role of

medieval Iran's rich Islamic culture in South East Asia, in a conference sponsored by the research institute of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

Elaborating on the cultural impacts of what was then Persia on blooming of civilisations in South East Asia Velayati said that the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspired by Islam and its peaceful and lofty ideals, employs its resources to expand and consolidate its friendly ties with other nations.

At the end of the conference Velayati answered questions of the participants on the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, current international issues and the Iraqi imposed war.

Several top Indonesian political officials, a group of parliamentary deputies, scientists and university professors were present at the conference.

Holds 5-Minute News Conference

*BK250329 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0315 GMT 25 Feb 88*

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 25 (OANA-ANTARA)—Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said here Wednesday that his country hoped for the setting up of a ministerial joint commission in an effort to step up trade and economic relations between Iran and Indonesia.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his three-day official visit to Indonesia, Velayati said the commission was expected to intensify the existing relationship between the two countries.

In addition, he hoped that the two Islamic countries would increase visits by government officials.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, after a two-hour official talk with his counterpart Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here on Tuesday, told reporters that the formation of the joint commission was favourable to trade relations between the two countries.

The joint commission, according to Mokhtar was important because bilateral trade between the two countries so far has been carried out through third parties such as Abu Dhabi and Singapore.

Minister Mokhtar said talks with his counterpart were focused on stepping up trade and economic relations as well as political matters.

Through the joint commission the two sides are making lists of products which the two countries can trade to each other.

According to Velayati, during his stay here he had discussions with several Indonesian ranking officials and paid a courtesy call on President Suharto. He said that the discussions with the Indonesian officials were very fruitful.

After his meeting with President Suharto here Tuesday, the Iranian foreign minister said that his country had offered to sell crude oil to Indonesia and expressed an interest in buying several commodities, such as rubber, paper, tin and tea, from Indonesia.

"We are able to sell crude oil required by Indonesia and we are prepared to buy several commodities from Indonesia," Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said.

The press conference lasted for no more than five minutes.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Arrives in Jakarta

*BK241544 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 24 Feb 88*

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi arrived in Jakarta today [24 February] for a 3-day visit to Indonesia. The visit is aimed at further improving the close bilateral relations.

On his arrival at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport, Varkonyi said relations between Indonesia and Hungary had proceeded smoothly and he would make efforts to upgrade the smooth relations during his stay in Indonesia. Welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Varkonyi noted that it was his first visit to Indonesia at the invitation of his Indonesian counterpart.

The Hungarian visitor is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Suharto before holding talks with Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja tomorrow. On Friday [26 February], Varkonyi will hold talks with Minister State Secretary Sudharmono and Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Control. Varkonyi is also scheduled to visit Puncak and the Indonesia Mini Garden in Jakarta.

Discusses Trade With Suharto

*BK250636 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0600 GMT 25 Feb 88*

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy call from visiting Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta today. Varkonyi was accompanied by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

During the meeting, which lasted about 15 minutes, Varkonyi, the president, and others present, discussed efforts to promote bilateral relations between Hungary and Indonesia, particularly in the field of trade.

Laos

Sisavat, Chawalit at News Conference
BK241516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] This morning, General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the General Staff of the LPA, and General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting military supreme commander of the Kingdom of Thailand, jointly held a news conference with Lao and foreign reporters on the success of the consultative meeting between the military delegations of the LPDR and of the Kingdom of Thailand held during the latter's visit to Vientiane.

First of all, the two generals expressed unanimously the view that both sides were in unanimity on all issues raised at the meeting, for example in reviewing the implementation of the agreement on the observance of the cease-fire and the separation of the armed forces of both sides and exploring ways to hold further talks to agree on the demarcation of the borderline between the two countries on a just and correct basis, in accordance with the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty and related maps.

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said:

[Begin Chawalit recording in Thai] As for my plans of our delegation's visit, I wanted to review how the agreement, reached with sincerity and seriousness by both sides, has been implemented and whether there are any problems. It appears that everything has proceeded smoothly with no problems at all. Every problem that needed to be solved has been done so at all levels with confidence and fraternal love and with a desire to create permanent brotherhood. There is no problem whatsoever in any respect. Another thing that was on my mind for the visit which I wanted to discuss with his excellency and every honorable official concerned, was how we can achieve a situation in which there will be no more fighting between our two countries. Simply speaking, how can we establish a durable peace.

A strange thing is that the first time I met with His Excellency Gen Sisavat and his delegation, our feelings were identical, as if they were prearranged. For this reason, the discussions on the search for a durable peace between our two countries are the major undertaking of our present visit. Both sides held the discussions in a spirit of understanding based on brotherly love, which is the greatest of all loves. This is the common desire of both sides and we will seek the best measures to accomplish it in the future. And I raised the hope with Gen Sisavat that we will be able to accomplish it.

Moreover, on the current visit, the LPA, the Lao Government, and the head of the Lao delegation in particular, have shown kindness and awareness of the need for creating mutual understanding and trust and have expressed faith in it by returning our two pilots to

Thailand into the waiting arms of their families. Everyone was waiting for this gesture, which I haven't the words to describe but can only say that we understand this great spirit and goodwill and desire to be a friend of the Thai people. I wish to take this opportunity to thank everyone concerned. I would like to thank all the fraternal Lao people.

I would like to once again thank all brotherly reporters of the two countries for kindly following this development. You, brotherly reporters, have rendered moral support by urging us to develop true, intimate love toward each other forever for generations to come. Yes, it would not be right at all if I failed to mention you. You are very important. I would like to ask you to report to our peoples in the two countries, who are awaiting to enjoy the lasting, just and correct peace.

The last thing I would like to say is to thank the brotherly Lao people. My party and I are very pleased to have come to Vientiane—to have come to be close to the fraternal Lao people who have been our brothers since ancient times. Nothing can stop us from being brothers to each other. I would like to thank you for your spirit in everything. That is all I have to say now. And I would like to once again express thanks from my heart and from my party to His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan. [applause] [end recording]

To affirm the aspirations of the Lao people to strengthen and improve the brotherly relations with the Thai people, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan said:

[Begin Sisavat recording] The two delegations unanimously agreed that the two armed forces must act as the mainstay in safeguarding Lao-Thai friendship and the border so that no more disputes will ever occur again. The two armed forces must act as a model in defending the lives and property of the Lao and Thai peoples. To maintain the lasting Lao-Thai friendship forever, the Lao and Thai peoples and the Lao and Thai Armed Forces must jointly implement the two joint communiqués signed by the Governments of the LPDR and of the Kingdom of Thailand because, generally speaking, these two joint communiqués are aimed at strengthening and consolidating the friendly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples.

I ask you brotherly reporters—Lao, Thai, and foreign—to give us cooperation in popularizing the (?wishes) of the two governments. I ask you to help maintain the Lao-Thai friendship forever. I ask you to safeguard the Lao-Thai friendship as you would safeguard (?your own families) and your kinfolk. This is because the Lao and Thai peoples are like each other. Lao and Thai brothers must love each other forever so that we will be happy forever. Therefore, it is the duty of all the Lao and Thai peoples to maintain the friendship and fine relations between Laos and Thailand. The Lao and Thai peoples must join hands in effectively implementing.... [end recording]

Before the end of the conference, the military delegations of the two sides signed a document on the handing over of the two Thai pilots, who were captured at Ban Nakok village, Nakok canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, to the military delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand. Signing the document on behalf of the Lao side was Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department, and, of the Thai side was Lieutenant General Somkhuan Suwan, director of the Military Operations Directorate.

At noon today, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and his party departed Vientiane for home after concluding the 2-day visit to the LPDR with brilliant success. Seeing off the military delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand at Wattai Airport

Diplomats Held

BK241154 Vientiane KPL in English
0848 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Vientiane, February 24 (KPL)—A one-week political seminar especially organised for Lao diplomats was opened here on February 23, under the chairmanship of Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs.

The conference, the fourth of its kind, is attended by 60 Lao diplomats working abroad.

Among the documents to be studied and discussed are those connected with world situation, and the Resolution of Fifth Plenum of the LPRP CC (Fourth Congress). [sentence as received]

Briefs

USSR Ideological Talks

Vientiane, February 25 (KPL)—Talks on ideological cooperation between Laos and Soviet Union for the year 1988-89 were held here yesterday. The Lao side, at the talks, was headed by Sileua Bounkham, director of the higher party school while the Soviet side was led by Soudbin Billen Evgeiniavich [name as received], deputy-head of the institute for the exchange of lessons on socialist construction under the socioscientific academy of the CPSU. The Soviet delegation arrived here on February 23 and will leave here for home on February 27. [Text] [Vientiane KPL English 0901 GMT 25 Feb 88 BK]

Japanese Government Aid

Vientiane, February 24 (KPL)—The Japanese Government gives a 347 million yen (Japanese currency) grant to Laos, according to the document signed here this morning. This sum of money paid by the Lao side is the 1987 interest on the loan used for the building of Nam Ngum hydro-electric power station. But the sum is given

back to the Lao Government to be used for socio-economic building. The signatories were, on the Lao side, Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and, on the Japanese side, Teruo Hayakawa, Japanese ambassador to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 24 Feb 88 BK]

Philippines

Aquino, Ramos Attend Anniversary Celebration

HK251200 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Networkin Tagalog 1030 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Excerpts] The nation focused its attention today on the 2-km long Epifanio de los Santos Highway, the historic venue where the voluntary gathering of millions of Filipinos paved the way for the restoration of democracy in the country.

Here is a report from Joel Barotilla.

[Begin recording] [Barotilla] Peace and unity are the prevailing sentiments here as the nation marks the second anniversary of the 4-day People Power revolution. The foremost expression of these sentiments was the linking of arms by people along EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] starting from Ortigas Avenue and winding to Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame.

President Cory Aquino and Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos led the peace chains which began in Camp Aguinaldo. Also taking part in the activity were members of the cabinet, thousands of ordinary citizens, priests and nuns, soldiers and policemen, young and old, and even disabled citizens participated in the activity.

At the same time, Air Force helicopters showered confetti while Tora Tora planes soared the skies to symbolize the unity of the Armed Forces with People Power.

Behind the peace chain were some armoured personnel carriers and tanks which had been used by loyalist troops two years ago but whose advance had been stopped by prayers and mutual understanding.

Shortly before the peace chain was formed from 0800 to 0815 am, President Aquino also attended a thanksgiving mass at Camp Aguinaldo to celebrate the restoration of democracy. [passage indistinct]

Early this morning, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos took part in the Run for Peace alongside more than 500 out-of-school youth, soldiers and runners. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Meanwhile, an ecumenical mass was celebrated this afternoon at the corner of EDSA and Ortigas Avenue. Multitudes of people amassed along the avenue leading to the ecumenical grandstand. Defense Secretary Ramos walked from Camp Aguinaldo to Ortigas Avenue while President Aquino arrived in a helicopter. Also present at

the mass were Senate President Jovito Salonga, Speaker Mitra, Chief Justice Teehankee and Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff General Renato de Villa.

Representatives of different religions offered opening prayers before Jaime Cardinal Sin began the mass. Cardinal Sin also issued a message.

[Begin Sin recording in English] We are here this afternoon asking if EDSA was worth, if EDSA had a meaning. Can we not answer: we will make sure it had and has a meaning. We will gather together around the common purpose of building a nation of freedom, of participation, of justice, of democracy, of faith. And we will give it a point to that purpose, an immediate point. It will be a genuine, far reaching, effective land reform. This is the next miracle in our agenda, the next miracle we must work out as a common task. [end recording]

President Aquino also offered a prayer seeking God's guidance to help the Filipino nation achieve unity and peace.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] God of mercy, God of love, give us the gift of unity. Give us the gift of peace. Look on us. You can see into the depths of every heart as if we were made of glass. Look upon those of us who unfortunately believe in violence and show us the true meaning of the words you spoke in the garden: Those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. Look upon those of us who can only criticize, reminding them of the words of the Prophet: God is in heaven, thou upon earth, therefore let thy words be few. [end recording]

Grenade Explodes in Manila

HK251545 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT
25 Feb 88

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP)—Some 30 people were injured here Thursday in an apparent grenade blast at a free public concert marking the second anniversary of President Corazon Aquino's rise to power, police and hospital staff said.

The explosion occurred during a fireworks display near one of six stages set up along suburban EDSA Avenue, site of the February 22-25, 1986 military-civilian revolt that toppled the Ferdinand Marcos regime.

The pop concert was among the activities held to entertain thousands of revelers as part of a government-sponsored festival.

Doctors at the privately-owned Medical City hospital where the victims were rushed said there were no serious injuries but x-rays showed that they had grenade shrapnel imbedded in their bodies.

Police had no immediate suspects, although they had warned earlier that leftist and rightist extremists might try to disrupt the celebration.

"Some patients claim that from afar a grenade or something exploded," Dr Jean Abril said in a telephone interview from the hospital emergency room where the injured were brought.

Mrs Aquino had attended the celebration under tight security four hours earlier, leaving before sundown. Only revelers, entertainers and a small security force were left when the blast occurred, sending people running in panic, an eyewitness said.

It was the only major incident in a day-long festival that drew at least 50,000 people.

Sin Issues Message

HK220517 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] The archbishop of Manila is asking for the adoption of two different methods in dealing with what he called two kinds of rebels in the country: One group wants to use violence to overthrow the government, while the other group merely is seeking justice.

Jaime Cardinal Sin made the appeal in a message he issued to mark the second anniversary of the EDSA revolution. Sin said that the military is the best agent to punish people who resort to violence. However, he asked for forgiveness and a chance to start life anew for those who do not really believe in communist ideas.

Columnist Sees 'Police State' in Army Actions

HK240913 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 24 Feb 88 p 4

["Turn of the Events" Column by Francisco S. Tatad:
"The Birth of a Police State"]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos had no reason to join the mass at Camp Aguinaldo's St Ignatius Chapel on Monday afternoon. Although it was offered in commemoration of the first day of the 1986 EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] "revolution," the holy sacrifice of the mass is a Catholic ritual and Ramos is a Protestant. When asked by the press therefore whether he had intended to attend, he could have said a simple no, as he professed a different religion. Instead he chose to mock it saying, "maybe they are celebrating the August 28 coup attempt."

How could anyone who has risen to his rank possibly confuse August 28 with February 22nd? It is perhaps understandable that he should be upset by some leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement for attempting a coup last August 28 and for assailing his integrity at the Commission on Appointments. But given the role these officers played at EDSA, he could have avoided being contemptuous and contemptible by simply describing the affair as "a private occasion."

Days before, the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] had implicated several RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] officers to the 1986 Olalia murder. Without any formal charges being filed, Camp Aguinaldo authorities quickly ordered the arrest of Navy Capt Tex Robles and Lt Col Eduardo "Red" Kapunan, PAF [Philippine Air Force], despite the fact that they had long been under "house arrest" in connection with the August 28 affair. Not to be outdone, and not knowing any better, President Aquino witlessly "congratulated" the NBI for apparently "solving" the Olalia murder. This prejudged the whole case and condemned the RAM officers as guilty even before formal charges had been brought against them.

Monday's mass had been originally planned at Libingan ng mga Bayani [Heroes' Cemetery] at the tomb of Col Tirso Gador, PC, one of the original heroes at EDSA who later died in Cavite in a skydiving accident. It was moved to Camp Aguinaldo after Ramos had decided to preempt use of Libingan. Now for some mysterious reasons, military authorities blocked the two main highways around Aguinaldo, slowing down vehicular traffic to the camp to a crawl. A large contingent of the foreign press was barred from entering, so were a host of massgoers. Even the celebrant, Msgr Pat Lim of Sta Maria de la Strada, according to some witnesses, had some difficulty coming in.

The most aggrieved victim, however, was Captain Robles who was physically hauled out of the church by military officers. Held under house arrest the past six months, Robles, a normally soft-spoken man, had given his arresting officers hell when they tried to arrest him again, in connection with the murder. He pointed out that he was already under military custody and that it was ridiculous to put him into custody again. He told his arresting officers that if he had anything to do with the killing, the State did not have to worry about shooting him—he would shoot himself! His equally eloquent wife Marilyn made the same point—If he's guilty, she'd give them the gun and they could shoot him in front of her!

Thus restricted, Robles had taken the precaution of seeking—and obtaining—one day earlier, permission from camp authorities to join the mass at the chapel. That Sunday afternoon, he put on an elegant barong tagalog [native shirt], and with his military guard gave it a dry run. In the evening, he sat down with some friends and pored over the Bible in search of some appropriate readings. He chose Issiah, 54:11-17; 55:12-13, and this became the next day's first reading.

But as he now stepped inside the chapel, a military guard leaped at him from nowhere saying he could not leave his quarters. He tried contacting the camp authorities to appeal the decision, but, none of them could be contacted. The message was clear. His enemies—whoever they were—were determined to deprive him not only of his honor as an officer, but even his freedom to worship as a man.

This was probably what Camus describes in *L'Homme Revolts* as the point beyond which even a slave would resist oppression. In that brief tense moment when he saw the guard leap, he saw—and the nation with him—not the simple leap of a solitary guard but the deranged dance and scream of a State drunk with naked power. Freedom died at St Ignatius on Monday—Where it fell, a police state was born.

Columnist Sees Splits in EDSA Coalition
HK231235 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 20 Feb 88 pp 1, 6

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "EDSA Coalition in Disarray, and Without Direction"]

[Text] The celebration of the second anniversary of the EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] uprising next week is certain to demonstrate the unravelling of the broad coalition whose campaign to end the Marcos dictatorship exploded in the events of Feb. 22 to 25, 1986.

On the basis of diverse preparations for the celebration, it appears that the anniversary will confirm the demise of a failed reformist revolution. It will show that the revolution, two years after, is like a crushed anthill, with its inhabitants scurrying about without direct and in disarray.

There are at least half a dozen groups planning celebrations, each of which represents its version of the historic event. For it is now time for revisionism to take over and to provide ideomlogical support for groups which have split from the original coalition built around Mrs Corazon Aquino.

The official celebration will be led by President Aquino who will attend the flag-raising ceremony at Camp Aguinaldo in the morning of Feb 25 and a mass in the afternoon at a grandstand on EDSA. Feb 25 is the date of her installation as President at Club Filipino.

The non-official celebrations will be those of revisionists led by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile centered at a mass at the chapel of Camp Aguinaldo and of disenchanted EDSA "revolutionaries" who will make a march away from EDSA to Mendiola street.

The alternative mass on Feb 22 at Aguinaldo is being organized by Jane Honasan, wife of the imprisoned leader of the failed Aug 28 coup. The choice of the date and the venue of the celebration is symbolic.

According to Mrs Honasan, Camp Aguinaldo is the logical venue for the celebration because it was there that Mr Enrile, as defense minister, and General Fidel Ramos, then vice chief of staff, withdrew their support from the Marcos government, sparking the rebellion.

And according to Mr Enrile,)Feb 22 is the correct date for the celebration—not Feb 25, which is favored by the official celebration—because it was on that day that the military revolt broke out.

In carrying out their separate celebration, the dissidents grouped around Mr Enrile and Mrs Honasan are putting forward their own revisionist view of EDSA, and the view is that the military uprising was mainly responsible for the overthrow of the Marcos regime. This view downgrades the importance of People Power and attacks the interpretation by President Aquino that it was People Power that toppled the Marcos regime, with the Aguinaldo rebellion merely being a catalyst. The implication of the Enrile view is that because of the perceived main role of the military in toppling an unpopular regime that has lost legitimacy, the military can again be the ultimate arbiter of the fate of any government.

This is a dangerous doctrine that served as the inspiration for the coup plots against the Aquino government. It is being fanned alive by the Enrile wing of the celebration next week. The controversy over the interpretations of the EDSA events is likely to grow over the years, but this year, it is clear that the EDSA coalition is in total disarray.

The group that will turn back from EDSA will include the civil liberties union and cause-oriented groups whose march to Mendiola will express their disenchantment over the government's betrayal of the revolution. These groups formed part of the mass component of the EDSA millions. They will protest against the abandonment by the government, for example, of the cause of human rights.

With the fragmentation of groups and individuals whose only bond was the anger to topple the dictatorship, it is no longer possible to bring them on one stage as they did at Camp Crame during those four days of stirring defiance against the military might of the dictatorship. As soon as the Marcos family took flight, the process of disintegration began.

The dissolution of the coalition, which had no common ideological cement, is tragic. Two years after, the core of the convenor group—Cory Aquino's think tank for the anti-Marcos campaign—is fragmented and deeply disillusioned. Jimmg Ongpin is dead, a victim of the shedding of the Cabinet in response to bitter intra-Cabinet disputes, Joker Arroyo is hovering on margins of power, unable until now to come to terms with the reality that he no longer holds the levers of central authority. Fr. Joaquin Bernas has moved out of the inner circle of advisers, wounded by the abandonment by Cory Aquino of the reformist zeal with which she galvanized millions behind her yellow coalition. Justice Cecilia Munoz Palma has cut her ties with Mrs Aquino.

The cause-oriented groups (most of them non-communist), the peasantry and labor formed part of Cory's yellow phalanx, but they too, have broken ranks with her over her conservative social policies. These were the mass base of the coalition.

If we think hard, perhaps we will be led to speculate that the coalition has disintegrated because the revolution lost coherence after the overthrow of the Marcos regime. The groups that backed the revolution had different expectations from it and wanted to use it for narrow interests once Marcos was gone.

In a very vague sense, many of those who joined EDSA saw in the revolution as an engine for change and reform. But it was not to be. And now that it has disintegrated, it is wishful thinking for Cory Aquino to summon back People Power to support her government. EDSA has become a ghost and the rituals next week are incantations of worshippers trying to bring it back to life.

RAM Members Allegedly Behind Olalia Murder
HK200615 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
20 Feb 88

[Text] The NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] yesterday disclosed that at least five officers belonging to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] have been implicated in the November 1986 slaying of labor leader Rolando Olalia and his driver in Antipolo. NBI Director Antonio Carpio, however, identified only one of the officers during a press conference where captured suspect Gilberto Galicia was presented for the first time since his arrest last Sunday in Pilar, Abra. Carpio said Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Legazpi and four other officers will be investigated by the Task Force Olalia under Article of War 17. The officers were identified with rebel leader Gregorio Honasan. Two other enlisted men, Marine Sergeant Domingo Ramirez and PC Technical Sergeant Filimino Maligaya, have also been implicated in the conspiracy to [word indistinct] out Olalia, who was killed along with his driver.

RAM Denies Involvement
HK230225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] The Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement has charged that attempts to link the movement to the assassination of Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] Chairman Rolando Olalia in 1986 were aimed at diverting attention from allegations of corruption in the Armed Forces. Last week Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa ordered the arrest of four Reform the AFP Movement members in connection with the assassination of Olalia and his driver. Three of the four remain at large; and the fourth, Navy Captain Rex Robles, is under house arrest at Camp Aguinaldo.

Meantime, Robles' wife told newsmen she has appealed to Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, President Aquino, and Gen de Villa to uphold human rights in the case of her husband, who she believes is not guilty of the Olalia murder.

[Robles wife recording indistinct]

Navy Officer Arrested

*HK200857 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT
20 Feb 88*

[Text] Manila, Feb 20 (AFP)—A Philippine naval officer close to opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile said Saturday he had been arrested for alleged involvement in the November 1986 murder of leftist leader Rolando Olalia.

Captain Rex Robles, contacted at his home in Camp Aguinaldo, the military headquarters here, said armed troops had surrounded his house and arrested him.

Capt. Robles was a senior aide of Mr. Enrile, a right-wing senator and former defense secretary who has been implicated in past coup attempts against President Corazon Aquino.

The naval officer said "I'm the number one in the list" of suspects in the Olalia investigation.

The bullet-ridden corpses of Mr. Olalia, head of the New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan), and his driver were found on a highway just outside Manila on November 13, 1986.

Capt. Robles added that he could not speak long because of restrictions placed on his access to the media.

His arrest came after investigators said they suspected five military men of plotting to kill Mr. Olalia, including a fugitive officer who was involved in a August 1987 coup attempt against the Aquino government.

Sources at the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) said discharged Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Legaspi—one of the leaders of the August coup bid that left 53 dead—was suspected of helping to plan Mr. Olalia's death.

Newspaper reports quoted NBI Director Antonio Carpio as saying he considered the Olalia murder "solved" following the arrest Sunday of a former civilian agent of the Defense Department who admitted he was involved in the killing.

Sources said the agent, Gilberto Galicia, admitted he had provided the vehicle used in the attack—but he would not say who actually killed Mr. Olalia.

Mr. Legaspi, a leader of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, a rightist military group, was discharged from the military after the August coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino. He remains at large.

Capt. Robles was also a member of the movement, but he did not take part in the coup.

Newspapers said one of the four other suspects, a marine sergeant, was killed in action last month.

Two more suspects—another Marine sergeant and a sergeant of the paramilitary Constabulary—are still at large.) There was no mention of the fourth suspect.

Mr. Olalia was also head of the May First Movement labor coalition and the People's Party (PNB), a political party affiliated with Bayan. All three groups have been accused by the military of being fronts for communist rebels.

Military Launches Manhunt

*HK220538 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 21 Feb 88*

[Text] The Armed Forces launched a manhunt for communist rebel leaders and military officers implicated by the National Bureau of Investigation in the killing of labor leader Rolando Olalia and his driver in Antipolo, Rizal in 1986.

Various teams of Armed Forces intelligence agents are combing the hideouts and safehouses of the suspects in some provinces near Metro Manila. Being hunted are leaders and hitmen of the New People's Army reportedly set to sow terror in Metro Manila this week in connection with the celebration of the second anniversary of the EDSA [Epifanio De Los Santos Avenue] revolution.

The manhunt was launched after General Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, placed all military and police forces in the country on full alert last Saturday morning to prevent possible attacks of communist rebels during the second anniversary of the EDSA revolution on Thursday. At the same time, AFP intelligence agents are combing a Southern Tagalog province for Philippine Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Red Kapunan. He is one of the four RAM [Reform the Army Movement] officers linked to the Olalia killing. Kapunan could not be found in his house inside Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City, where he has been under house arrest since his alleged involvement in the aborted August 28 coup attempt. Linda Kapunan, who is the wife of the Air Force officer, said her husband left their house.

Murder Suspect Denies Accusations

HK221411 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
1000 GMT 22 Feb 88

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Kapunan announced today that he was not in hiding nor did he have any intention of doing so because he was not guilty of any crime. According to him, he had nothing to do with accusations implicating him in the murders of labor leader Rolando Olalia and his bodyguard Leonor Alalay last year.

Kapunan said the accusations were part of a large-scale campaign to vilify the participants in the February revolution that toppled former President Marcos. Kapunan is presently in Camp Aguinaldo.

Honasan Implicated in Slaying

HK250219 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0200 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] The NBI has named Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Honasan as one of those behind the murder of labor leader Rolando Olalia in November 1986, as part of a plan to bring down the government. Honasan's name and those of other RAM members are contained in a report submitted by NBI Director J. Antonio Carpio to Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa.

Meanwhile, another suspect in the slaying, Navy Captain Rex Robles, has asked Congress to speed up the probe into the charges against them so that the public may know the truth. Oppositionist Homobono Adaza urged the authorities to produce solid evidence against the RAM personnel in connection with the Olalia slaying.

Ramos Defends Record During Hearing

HK240919 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*
in English 24 Feb 88 pp 1, 9

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos appears to have crushed efforts to block his confirmation as defense chief by the commission on appointments (CA).

Ramos used a CA defense committee confirmation hearing yesterday to portray himself as a reputable military man with ample combat experience and not the corrupt incompetent his detractors earlier described him to be.

Most members said the committee's verdict—scheduled for release today—will favor Ramos and armed forces chief of staff nominee, Gen. Renato de Villa.

The committee yesterday endorsed a non-controversial nominee, Lt. Gen. Eduardo Ermita as AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff. Ermita retires in April.

The committee's senators and congressmen asked easy, sometimes lame, questions which boosted Ramos' efforts to refute charges of incompetence and corruption earlier levelled against him.

After the hearing, Ramos accused officer-members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) of destabilizing the government but did not name names.

He claimed that allegations of unexplained wealth came from anonymous quarters trying to block his confirmation as defense secretary. Ramos, quoting a statement of his own assets and liabilities, said he acquired most of his real estate and agricultural properties—25 titles in all—through loans. He said he has invested in a Pangasinan fishpond but denied ownership of big hog farm in Laguna.

Ramos claimed that a military retirement fund during his term as AFP chief of staff was "well-managed" by a board of representatives of the military's four major services.

Ramos said he had solid combat experience with the military, citing magazine articles and United Nations records on the Korean war.

"Military historians have written about my exploits in combat," Ramos in combat," Ramos said, recalling combat assignments during the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the 1950s counter-insurgency campaign.

Ramos also denied violating human rights while working for the Marcos government, describing the AFP during his 14 years as constabulary head as corrupt and inefficient.

Ramos told the committee that the government has drafted a comprehensive plan to crush the 20-year communist insurgency.

Commission Defers Action

HK250137 *Manila Far East Broadcasting Company*
in English 2300 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] The Commission on Appointments has confirmed the promotion of Major General Eduardo Ermita, Armed Forces vice chief of staff, to lieutenant general, and the appointment of Commissioner-designate (Emilio Baloy) to the Civil Service Commission. The commission however deferred action on the nominations of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Civil Service Commission chairman Patricia Santo Tomas, and the promotion of Lieutenant General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, to full general. The Commission on Appointments Committee on Defense and Security will meet again with Ramos and De Villa during a confirmatory hearing.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Ramos appeared anew yesterday [24 February] before the Senate Defense Committee to refute all charges and innuendos against his confirmation to the post. Ramos told the committee chaired by Senator Ernesto Maceda that the present disunity in the military was due to a smear campaign being leveled against him by the present officers. The committee adjourned its meeting for Monday. After the hearing, Ramos talked with reporters on his reported involvement in the "God Save the Queen" coup plot.

Senate President and Commission on Appointments Chairman Jovita Salonga stressed that anonymous letters being received by the commission will not be the basis for its confirmation of any nominations. Salonga issued this reaction after he received an anonymous letter against Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. The commission will meet again on Monday to discuss Ramos' appointment as defense secretary.

Military 'Taking Action' on 'Rebel' Broadcasts
HK250133 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] is taking action against radio broadcasts by rebels. However, AFP Chief of Staff Renato de Villa did not reveal the concrete measures being undertaken by the AFP. He said that this is just one of the many issues confronting the AFP. The CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] started its radio broadcasts during its 18th anniversary last January 30 and February 8. The rebels were urging the citizenry to oust President Aquino.

Speaker Mitra Explains ICO Position
HK250839 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] will not interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines. This was announced today by Speaker Ramon Mitra following his mission to the Middle East.

According to Mitra, during the 4 days of talks with ICO officials in Saudi Arabia, they learned that the ICO opposes the dismemberment of the Philippines. Mitra also said that member states of the ICO have assured them that problems in the southern Philippines should be resolved within the context of the country's internal security and in accordance with constitutional provisions. Mitra also said that the information reaching Saudi Arabia was not sufficient and they had promised that the problem would be acted upon.

Renegade Priest Said To Escape Mindanao Dragnet
HK251007 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Feb 88 pp 1, 12

[By Mike Crismundo]

[Text] Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur—Renegade priest Fr. Francisco Navarro slipped out of a big dragnet laid by government forces in the mountainous areas of Buringon and Andap complex, Marihatad, Surigao del Sur, a Philippine Army commander said yesterday.

Col. Cristobal Gurrea, chief of the Army's First Infantry brigade, said that Fr. Navarro, who tops the "order of battle" (list of fugitives) in Mindanao, leads the Kado-mahan Front operating in Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur.

"This is the second time that Fr. Navarro escaped," Gurrea said.

He said that even if the operations ended yesterday, soldiers belonging to the 58th Infantry Battalion led by Lt. Col. Dionisio Turina were left behind to track down Fr. Navarro.

The offensive was launched last week by Gurrea on orders of Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, Northern Mindanao Army commander, involving four battalions—the 23rd Infantry battalion led by Lt. Col. Napoleon Deocariz; the 8th Infantry battalion, Lt. Col. Narciso Abaya; the 28th Infantry Battalion, Lt. Col. Edilberto Adan, and the 58th Infantry Battalion, Turina.

The offensive was launched after the killing of four soldiers and wounding of 24 other government troopers during a gun battle in the same area.

Government troops led by Turina also killed six rebels in the same clash and seized several firearms, ammunition, and subversive materials.

Military intelligence reports showed that before the gun battle took place in Buringon and Andap complex, Fr. Navarro was spotted leaving a convent in Butuan City.

Last year, a big manhunt was launched by government troops for Fr. Navarro in the same area where he was reportedly wounded during bombardment by air and round forces of the 58th and 8th Infantry Battalions supported by the Philippine Air Force 205th helicopter Wing and 15th Strike Wing, the Army commander added.

Paper on Implications of Nonnuclear Bill
HK240949 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 24 Feb 88 p 12

[Text] The government has yet to find a legal recourse in dealing with the American policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons in the U.S. military bases at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, in a briefing after the fourth meeting of the preparatory committee for the bases review, said it will be the province of the justice department to seek possible legal remedies to get around American reticence on the matter. Manglapus, who acts as the committee chairman, offered no concrete details as "government has not yet reached this stage."

Foreign department sources said that while the Philippines is bound by the 1987 constitutional provision mandating the State to adopt and pursue a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory, they anticipate that the Americans can always say they are not bound by the Philippine Constitution.

Manglapus said a "question mark" still hangs over what possible impact the passage or non-passage of the bill implementing the nuclear-free constitutional provision could have on the base review this year. He later added that the "quality of the implementation of the provision will have to be defined by the bills that will be passed."

Two bills, Senate Bill [SB] Nos. 67 and 68 were filed late last year to put more teeth to the constitutional provision mandating the State to pursue a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons.

SB No. 67, filed by Senator Wigberto Tanada and co-authored by nine senators, makes it unlawful to bring into the country nuclear devices or its components.

SB No. 68, introduced by Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr., declares it illegal for any person to manufacture, store or bring nuclear weapons into, through or over any part of the country.

Tanada said he hopes to have the bills passed before the Philippine and American government review panels start meeting by the end of March. He also told BUSINESS STAR that "timing" the passage of the bill would be one of Senate's important considerations.

Senate committees on defense and foreign relations will start public hearings on the bill next week and expect to summon Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos to give the defense department's position.

A debate is also expected to ensue on the issue of whether the nuclear-free provision is self-executory or not.

As Pimentel pointed out "there is a kind of ambivalence on whether the nuclear free provision should be implemented or if that is already a self-executory provision." The senator believes the provision should be implemented by the government.

The ambivalence, Pimentel said, stems from a clause which says that the Philippines, "consistent with the national interest," adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

As Pimentel views it, the Senate should file the bill "as an act of national interest."

Central Luzon Landowners Said Registering Land
HK221010 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 17 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga (PNA)—A total of 61,826 out of 126,553 landowners in Central Luzon have registered their agricultural lands under the comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

Regional director Prisciliano H. Lapuz of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) said that the number of registrants comprised 48 percent of the total number of landowners in the provinces and five cities in Central Luzon.

Lapuz said that those who failed to register their landholdings after the registration deadline last Feb. 8 will be required to sell their properties under direct acquisition by the government through expropriation.

Those who registered their agricultural lands before the deadline were given options to determine the selling price of the lands, while the expropriation price of those which were not registered will be based on the assessed value of the land, Lapuz said.

The DAR regional office said those who beat the registration deadline were 2,224 out of the 4,900 landowners in Bataan, 10,426 out of 23,200 in Bulacan, 18,000 out of 51,104 in Nueva Ecija, 4,500 out of 9,026 in Pampanga, 17,707 out of 37,500 in Tarlac, and 8,971 out of 10,000 in Zambales.

As this developed, Sen. Heherson T. Alvarez, author of the comprehensive agrarian reform bill now being taken up in the senate, said the snow-balling proposal in the house of representatives for the landowner to retain 24 hectares will benefit too few tenants.

Only 14,000 owner-operated farms will be affected by the 24 hectares holdings, barely 12 percent of the total agricultural land, Alvarez said.

The 24-hectare limit was the formula used in the old homestead law when there were barely 12 million Filipinos. "There are now 58 million of US, 70 percent of whom are in the countryside," Alvarez said.

Land reform, he said, must address itself to the welfare of 2 million tenants, 4 million landless farm workers, and 2 million more landless peasants of all kinds.

At 24 hectares, the 8 million landless peasants will divide among themselves barely 1,068,000 hectares. Each landless peasant will end up having only 1,335 square meters, Alvarez said.

Instead, he proposed that the retention limits be seven hectares for rice and corn lands, 12 for coconut lands, and 15 for sugar lands.

Sulu Poll-Related Death Toll Now 25
HK171138 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 17 Feb 88

[Text] Twenty-five persons were reportedly killed in the special elections in Sulu, while more than 50 persons were wounded in fighting and violence between rival factions in the local elections held 2 days ago.

Earlier, there was an attempt to shoot down the helicopter carrying Southern Command Chief Cesar Tapia and Comelec Commissioners Haydee Yorac and Alfredo Albueg by a group allegedly identified with a candidate in Jolo, Sulu.

More than 4,000 soldiers have been stationed there in connection with the special elections. The military continues to maintain tight security with the start of the canvassing of election returns in the towns of Sulu.

Trade, Security to Top Aquino's PRC Agenda
HK231331 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 23 Feb 88 p 7

[Text] Regional security and expanded and diversified Sino-RP [Republic of the Philippines] trade relations are the top issues to be discussed by President Aquino with officials when she visits China this April, foreign office sources said yesterday.

The sources said although the country already has a "significant" level of trade with China, it still would like to achieve "breakthroughs." Trade has now "reached some kind of a plateau," the sources said. "It (trade) has been bogged down to certain products."

From 1971 to 1980, Philippine trade with China, which supplies 10 percent of the country's oil requirements, totalled \$991.8 million.

The Philippines has consistently suffered from a negative balance of trade, except in 1997, foreign office records showed.

The trade expansion is deemed crucial by the Government because from a "sleeping giant," China is now "really awakening economically," sources added.

"If it (China) takes off, you can just imagine what a huge market there would be," sources said. China, the most populous nation, has more than one billion.

On the political front, Mrs Aquino and Beijing's new president and premier are expected to "look at where each of our countries stands" and "clarify conceptions of our role" in the region.

Sources said China is regarded by the Philippines as "very important" because it is "influential by its very size."

China's Armed Forces total more than four million [as published], with an annual outlay of \$13 billion.

On the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, the sources said: "They are free to discuss anything because the talks would be very general."

But the sources added they did not expect the Government to raise reports that China has been aiding communist rebels here.

Thailand

Chawalit Calls Vientiane Talks 'Success'

Invites Lao Negotiating Team
BK250115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has extended an invitation to Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihana to send a high-level delegation here for talks on the border dispute next week.

Gen Prem's message will be conveyed to the Laotian Foreign Ministry today by the Thai Ambassador to Vientiane, Niran Phanuphong.

Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong will also be invited to the Foreign Ministry to receive the same message today.

The Prime Minister's invitation followed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's return from Vientiane yesterday where he met his Laotian counterpart to expedite the process to resolve the border conflict.

Sources said that Gen Prem made no mention of who the Laotian delegation chief should be, leaving the choice to Vientiane.

The sources said that the negotiation has to begin next week because of the time limit. Both countries agreed to a 15-day ceasefire at the disputed Ban Romklao area, which will expire on March 5.

Although neither has officially named its chief negotiator so far, sources said Laos is likely to pick Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat to head the negotiating team to Bangkok. Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi is tipped to head the Thai team.

Mr Souban told the BANGKOK POST in Vientiane on Tuesday night he was ready to come to Bangkok for talks, should Thailand welcome him. But he could not confirm if he would be heading the Laotian negotiating team.

He said that he had no hard feelings against Thais and was looking forward to helping improve Thai-Lao relations.

Speaking at the end of his visit to Vientiane, Gen Chawalit declared the talks with his Laotian counterpart, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, to be a success.

Gen Chawalit and Gen Sisavat witnessed the ceremony to hand over the two captured Thai OV-10 pilots by the Laotian Army.

Gen Chawalit said the main purpose of his trip was to consult with the Laotian military leaders on how to prevent future clashes at Ban Romklao.

Both sides agreed to keep the joint military coordination committee formed last week to supervise the ceasefire and the troop separation until the two countries can settle the border problem.

Gen Sisavat said that the committee would work together to prevent possible violations of the ceasefire agreement in the course of negotiations.

He said both sides also agreed to jointly search for bodies of soldiers killed in action and return them.

"The Thai and Lao armies from now on will be the main force that will oversee peace at the border to prevent future bloodshed," he said.

He said the two armies will abide by a joint statement issued in Bangkok last week, adding that the peoples of the two countries along the border have to cooperate in maintaining peace.

"Let these two white doves be a symbol of Laos' sincerity for peace," Gen Sisavat said as he handed the birds to Gen Chawalit at the end of the press conference.

Laotian Army General Political Department deputy chief Brig-Gen Thonglai Kommasit said that Vientiane will appoint its delegation for talks in Bangkok soon.

He said that the Laotian Army has urged its Foreign Ministry to speed up the negotiation to normalise relations.

Earlier yesterday, Gen Chawalit made a courtesy call on Laotian acting President Phoumi Vongvichit.

The Laotian acting president told Gen Chawalit that he had closely followed the Thai-Lao military negotiations in Bangkok and in Vientiane and was glad that the two countries could agree on the ceasefire.

After a brief discussion in front of reporters, Gen Chawalit and Mr Phoumi met for 45 minutes.

Returns With Two Downed Pilots

BK250229 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday returned to Bangkok from Vientiane with two Thai pilots captured in Laos recently.

The two pilots, Wing Commander Somnuk Yiamsathan and Flight Lieutenant Phairot Paoprayun, were captured after Laotian gunners shot down their OV-10 aircraft near Ban Romklao of Phitsanulok Province. They were handed over to the Thai Army chief by Lao Army Chief of Staff General Sisavat Keobounphan during the 2-day visit to Laos by the Thai military delegation.

Discussions between the two sides focussed on consolidating of the cease-fire which took effect last week. The talks will pave the way for a new round of diplomatic negotiations to resolve the border conflict between the two countries.

Malaysian Prime Minister Ends Visit

BK250834 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed today presented to General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander and Army commander in chief, a Malaysian distinguished award of Tan Sri class for his contributions to the strengthening of Thai-Malaysian military relations. The ceremony took place at the Chiang Mai Orchid Hotel at 0830 and was attended by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, the wife of the Malaysian prime minister, and a number of Thai cabinet ministers.

At about 0900, the Malaysian prime minister and his wife, accompanied by the Thai prime minister, left the Chiang Mai Orchid Hotel for Chiang Mai airport. The Malaysian prime minister and his party departed Chiang Mai at about 0910 for Rangoon to visit Burma. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon left Chiang Mai airport at 0930 for Bangkok.

Vietnam

UN Distributes Protest Against PRC Actions

OW251415 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] According to a dispatch from New York, on 23 February the UN Headquarters in New York distributed a statement issued by a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman on 20 February protesting the encroachment upon Vietnamese waters near Truong Sa and other provocations committed by the Chinese Navy.

The statement issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman was distributed as an official document for items No 42, 27, 130, and 137 on the tentative agenda of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly.

NHAN DAN Commentary Views PRC 'Provocations'
*OW250015 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Feb 88*

[Text] NHAN DAN carries a commentary today entitled: "The Chinese Side Must Stop Immediately All Provocations and Violations of SRV Waters in the Truong Sa Archipelago."

The commentary points out: Several Chinese naval ships recently encroached on the waters of Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. These warships also conducted provocative and obstructive operations against Vietnamese freighters operating normally in the sea zone.

On 20 February, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement vehemently condemning and protesting actions of the Chinese authorities that violate Vietnam's territorial sovereignty and seriously jeopardize its security. However, the Chinese authorities, instead of withdrawing their warships from the Truong Sa Archipelago, have dispatched more warships to the sea zone. These acts are clearly part of the Chinese authorities' scheme of violating Vietnamese territory and expanding into the East Sea. These acts are at variance with what Chinese leaders used to say in denying any attempt to expand into neighboring countries. These blatant acts are also contrary to the prevailing trend in the Asia-Pacific region and the world for respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations and for neighborliness and cooperation between countries.

The commentary points out: We earnestly want to improve our relations with the PRC and to restore the traditional friendship with the Chinese people. At the same time, the Vietnamese people firmly defend their sacred sovereignty and territorial integrity. Once again, the SRV affirms its sovereignty over the Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes. Vietnam firmly demands that the Chinese authorities withdraw all their warships from Vietnamese waters immediately and stop all violations of Vietnam's territorial sovereignty on land, air, and sea.

Vietnam reiterates that the Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their violations of Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago.

Meeting Commemorates Czechoslovak Revolution
*BK241634 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT
24 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 24—A meeting was jointly sponsored here this evening by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Committee for Solidarity and

Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association to mark the 40th anniversary of the February Revolution of Czechoslovakia (Feb. 25).

Following the opening speech made by Pham The Duyet, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Dang Huu, president of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association, addressed the meeting, praising the undaunted struggle of the Czechoslovak people during the February Revolution. He stressed that the Vietnamese people are grateful to the people, the Communist Party and Government of Czechoslovakia for their precious support and assistance to their past revolutionary struggle and their present national construction and defence.

Dang Huu continued: "The Vietnamese people pledge to do their utmost to strengthen the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries, and sincerely wish the Czechoslovak people still greater successes in implementing the noble objectives laid down by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia".

For his part, Czechoslovak Ambassador Miroslav Kapoun noted with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia have developed constantly, thus contributing to the national construction and defence in each country.

Reception Held

*BK241605 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT
24 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 24—Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam and Mrs. Miroslav Kapoun gave a reception here today to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of Czechoslovakia's February Revolution (Feb. 25)

Prominent among their Vietnamese guests were Pham The Duyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Miroslav Kapoun and Pham The Duyet delivered speeches wishing the friendship and allround cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples further consolidation and development for the interests of each people and the prosperity of the socialist community.

Afghan Trade Delegation Makes Working Visit
*BK250806 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT
25 Feb 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 25—An Afghan Government trade delegation led by Enayat, head of the Department for Food Supply under the Ministry of Commerce, has paid a week-long working visit to Vietnam.

While here, it was received by Hoang Trong Dai, deputy minister of foreign trade. The reception was attended by Afghan Ambassador to Vietnam M.S. 'Azimi.

The delegation had working sessions with a Vietnamese trade delegation and several export and import companies.

The two delegations signed here on Wednesday a memo on goods exchange between the two countries.

NHAN DAN Marks Soviet Army, Navy Day
BK240725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 23 Feb 88

[NHAN DAN 23 February article: "Glorious Is the Heroic Soviet Army"]

[Text] Today, 23 February 1988, the Soviet Armed Forces, Army, and Navy celebrate the 70th anniversary of their glorious founding. Founded by the CPSU and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the gifted leader of the Soviet state, immediately following the great October Revolution, the Soviet Armed Forces have gone through stages of combat full of difficulties, hardship, challenges, and sacrifices, and have scored armed exploits unique in the history of man. Immediately after their founding, the Soviet Armed Forces, the first army of the worker-peasant class, clearly proved to be a sharp weapon of the revolution. Together with the people throughout the country, the glorious Red Army triumphed in the war of intervention by 14 imperialist countries. It also smashed the opposition by counterrevolutionary forces at home, safeguarding the Soviet administration of the proletariat and contributing to the establishment of the USSR and the successful building of socialism in the Soviet Union.

The biggest trial facing the Soviet Armed Forces was the great war of national defense against fascism—the aggressive, reactionary, and most ferocious force in the late thirties and the early forties. Under the correct leadership of the communist party and relying on the powerful potentials of the socialist system, the Soviet Armed Forces, together with the entire people, upheld the spirit of unity and singlemindedness, unparalleled patriotism, and lofty proletarian internationalism and made great sacrifices to conduct heaven-moving and earth-shaking battles for the sake of their own independence and freedom as well as that of all nations. By crushing Hitlerite fascism right at its very stronghold and then knocking down Japanese militarism, the heroic Soviet Army and people made a decisive contribution to the great victory over fascism, saving mankind from disaster and creating the conditions for many nations, including Vietnam, to rise up for their own liberation and gain independence and freedom.

The Soviet Union's victory in World War II brought about crucial changes in the situation of the world, destroyed an important part of international imperialism, and created an exceptional development of the

three revolutionary currents of our time. The Soviet Union's splendid victory in World War II has proven the invincible strength of the Soviet state, a regime of the worker-peasant class and other laboring people, and the superiority of socialism over capitalism. The substantial contributions of the Soviet Army and people to world peace and to the liberation of nations will forever be engraved in the mind of mankind and remembered with gratitude.

Over the more than 40 years since the end of World War II, the strength of socialism in peaceful construction has become all the more convincing. The Soviet Union, relying on the strength of Soviet society, is the adamant bulwark of world peace.

The Soviet Armed Forces, cared for by the Communist Party, the state, and the people, are powerful and fully capable of crushing any aggressive attempt. The Soviet Armed Forces' combat capability is a good combination of correct military arts, appropriate strategies and tactics, stalwart and creative leadership, bravery, high sense of organization and discipline, unquestionable loyalty to the fatherland and people, candid internationalism, and modern war equipment and technology. As a result, the Soviet Armed Forces have made new and extremely important contributions to the establishment and maintenance of the current military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. The situation of the world today and its trends of development are inseparable from those contributions of the Soviet Union and its national defense strength.

The image of the Soviet Union, including that of Soviet troops, arouses love in the hearts of many people all over the world because internationalism is one of the characteristics of the Soviet regime and the Soviet Armed Forces. To maintain friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces is a factor guaranteeing security for many nations. For years, fulfilling their noble international duty toward Afghanistan, Soviet Army volunteers have helped this newly established republic defend the people's administration. National reconciliation is taking place there and the possibility of an acceptable solution to the Afghan issue has emerged.

The friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Soviet Armed Forces and peoples originated in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the people in each country. Glorious pages of this relationship were written during the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance wars and continue to be written today. The valuable combat and strength-building experience of the Soviet Armed Forces and the close relationship between the two armed forces have strengthened our national construction and defense.

In view of the complicated international situation, the Soviet Communist Party has paid constant attention to national defense capabilities and the fighting strength of

the Soviet Armed Forces. We recall with much enthusiasm a statement made by Comrade Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress: Nowadays, with a sense of responsibility, we may state that the Soviet Union's national defense strength has been maintained at an acceptable level to firmly protect the peaceful work and life of the Soviet people.

On the occasion of this glorious festive day of the Soviet Armed Forces, the good guardian of the bulwark of socialism and world peace, our people would like to convey their best wishes to the fraternal Soviet Armed Forces and to express their sincere gratitude to the party, government, people, and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted support and great assistance to our national construction and defense.

NHAN DAN Hails Communist Manifesto
BK240600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 23 Feb 88

[NHAN DAN 24 February editorial: "The Liberation Manifesto of Mankind"]

[Text] Exactly 140 years ago, on 24 February 1848, the Communist Manifesto compiled by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels at the direction of the League of Communists, was proclaimed before the entire world. The manifesto was the liberation program for the oppressed working class and mankind as a whole. It was a historic summons calling on the proletariat of all countries to unite and struggle for the elimination of private ownership, the establishment of public ownership, and the building of a just society, a great world commonwealth.

The declaration of the Communist Manifesto also heralded the birth of a perfect revolutionary doctrine, a Marxist scientific world conception. It made it possible for the first time in history for mankind to stage an ideological revolution to surge forward to a peak of intelligence, and to discover and systematize the evolutionary laws of nature, society, and human thought. The entire achievement of human intelligence was summarized and generalized.

Reflecting the viewpoints of historic materialism, the manifesto analyzed the various processes of social development as the history of class struggle, profoundly analyzed capitalist society, and predicted the collapse of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat as inevitable.

Capitalism has created the premises and conditions for its own destruction. Marxism is an invincible revolutionary doctrine because it is correct: It is a science and a liberation ideology that liberates thinking, intelligence, the forces of production, and society to build an era of freedom. The liberation ideology of the manifesto led to the upheaval of the working class in Paris in 1871. The

Internationale resounded during this first battle: Rise up, slaves on earth! This struggle is the last one. International will be the future society.

Through ordeals over a century or more, Marxism has become a powerful material global strength. From the time when it was merely an ideal and a doctrine, it has now become a network of socialist countries and nearly 100 communist parties on all continents. This material and ideological strength is a decisive factor in the evolution of world history which determines the ideological trends for nations to blaze the path of development. The vitality of Marxism is always abundant because it is closely linked to life and is constantly replenished, developed, renewed, and ever rejuvenated.

Before each major turning point of history, while providing the theoretical preparations for that turning point, Marxism developed a new stage through summarization, generalization, and realization. The merits of the two founders of Marxism are great. They were fully aware that those who seek to understand a perfect doctrine will easily overlook the important point that this is a science of life. Marx said: Our doctrine is not a religious teaching but a compass for action.

During the key years of the 19th and 20th centuries when capitalism had already shifted to the period of imperialism and general crisis, natural science and technology had scored new important achievements, the proletarian revolution had become direct, and many new problems had arisen demanding a solution. Marxism is never outdated because it does not give prescriptions for all generations. Nevertheless, a correct knowledge of new phenomena must always stem from Marxism, from dialectical and historical materialism.

Lenin, the most outstanding heir to Marx and Engels and propagator of Marxism in the new stage, expanded and enhanced our doctrine to a new stature, and resolved the new problems arising from the realities of revolution. Leninism scaled new peaks of Marxism and developed Marxism-Leninism. He made ideological and organizational preparations for the new struggles leading to the globally significant victories of the Great October Revolution and the revolutions that have liberated society and nations in this century.

Today, when mankind is about to enter the 21st century in a world full of great and fundamental changes, socialism has become a reality in the world system. More than 100 former colonies or semi-colonies have become independent countries; imperialism has gone deep into a general crisis; and the second technological revolution is developing like a storm, causing great confusion. A series of new problems have emerged and are emerging, calling for a solution so as to promote the course of history in keeping with the objective law of evolution.

Marxism-Leninism is entering a new stage of development, the stage of socialist realism associated with the new achievements of technology in successfully building socialism and communism, and the experimentation of new paths, new methods to deal with global problems and the liberation of mankind.

Renovation and reorganization constitute a historic tide, a new stage of theoretical and practical development. Renewing thinking and theory, and recognizing the new questions of philosophy, politics, economy, and scientific socialism in keeping with the new situation serve as premises for all sorts of renovation. Without theoretical preparation it is impossible to renovate in the right direction. If we want to renew our theoretical thinking, we must judiciously consider outdated notions, acknowledge new issues, and advance new concepts. Nevertheless, the base and core of thinking must always stem from dialectical and historical materialism.

One hundred and forty years are a mere moment in the million-year history of human society. The Communist Manifesto is a model and a direction for all revolutions in the new era. Our Vietnamese Communist Party, which has followed the path set by the manifesto, has successfully completed the first program, the program for a national democratic people's revolution, and we are in the initial stage of the second revolution. Our party is preparing the program for socialist revolution in the transitional period in the spirit of renewing thinking.

Loyal to the sole correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist doctrine and to the liberation ideologies of the Communist Manifesto, drawing on the legacies of our party, and with a revolutionary sense of self-criticism, Vietnamese

communists will, it is certain, correctly resolve the problems of socialism in our country in line with the realistic conditions of our country and the new situation in the world.

Briefs

Soviet Army Day Exhibition

Hanoi VNA Feb.20—An exhibition jointly held by the Military Museum and the Military Library, was opened here today to mark the 70th Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23). The opening ceremony was attended by Major General Pham Hong Cu, deputy head of the General Political Department; and Mikhail Parfentiev, Soviet military attache. On display are 1,500 books and 400 photos and other exhibits which recall the history of the Soviet Armed Forces, the firm mainstay for the defence of peace in the world, and at the same time, praise the friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between the Armed Forces and peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 20 Feb 88 BK]

Cooperation With PRK Province

Hanoi VNA February 20—The southern province of Hau Giang has over recent years provided its twinned province of Kompong Chhnang in Kampuchea with 3,580 tons of seeds rice, 55 tons of maize, 10 pumping machines, and a quantity of farm tools. Experts and technicians have been sent to Komgpong Chhnang to help it boost agricultural production, train personnel for trade communications, education, healthcare and other services. Particularly in healthcare, Hau Giang has sent to the Kampuchean province surgeons, pharmacists and a good volume of medical equipment to help the latter's provincial hospital. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 20 Feb 88 BK]

Australia

Evans Announces Food Relief for Vietnam

BK250558 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0510 GMT 25 Feb 88

[Text] Australia's [acting] foreign minister, Senator Evans, says Australia will contribute \$177,000 [Australian dollars] for emergency food relief for victims of Typhoon Mary in Vietnam. The typhoon caused severe flood and wind damage in two Vietnamese provinces last November, leaving 101 people dead and 352,000 others homeless.

Australia's contribution to the World Food Program is part of the government's humanitarian aid program managed by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau.

French Defense Minister Giraud Ends Visit

BK241255 Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT
24 Feb 88

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Sydney, Feb 24 (AFP)—French Defence Minister Andre Giraud ended a four-day visit to Australia Wednesday optimistic that relations between the two countries were on the mend.

Mr. Giraud was leaving Wednesday night for New Caledonia after a final two-hour session with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke which observers said appeared to have healed many old wounds.

Mr. Giraud said he and Mr. Hawke had talked about the future "in honesty and depth," and cleared up misunderstandings on the most contentious issues.

In Canberra, Australian officials described the meeting as cordial and said it had covered the issues of New Caledonia and French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

"They recognised there will continue to be differences of opinion on these issues, but expressed the view that those differences should not impede the development of a constructive relationship in other areas," the officials said.

Mr. Giraud later told a news conference aboard the visiting French warship "Jeanne d'Arc" that only about 10 minutes of his meeting with Mr. Hawke—which had been scheduled to last only half an hour—had been devoted to the two issues which have soured Franco-Australian relations.

The visit by Mr. Giraud, primarily for Australia's bicentennial celebrations, marked the end of a year-long freeze on ministerial contacts imposed by Paris in retaliation for Canberra's role in having New Caledonia returned to united nations scrutiny as a case for decolonisation.

Mr. Giraud said he had invited Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley, whom he met in Canberra on Monday, to reciprocate his visit and held out hopes of new cooperation between the two countries in high technology defence.

But he made it clear he had not in any way modified France's position on either New Caledonia or French testing at Mururoa.

He later told French journalists that it was not in Australia's interests to have any imbalance or destabilisation in New Caledonia, because the French territory was right on Australia's doorstep and it had no way of solving the problem.

Economically it was not in Australia's interest either to continue its political friction with France.

Mr. Giraud said he was leaving with the "clear impression that there is no intention on the part of Australia to throw France out of the Pacific" and reiterated that cooperation and solidarity was the best and simplest solution for their roles in the region.

Asked whether he had also told Mr. Hawke to "mind your own business"—as he told an Australian television interviewer on the eve of his departure from France—Mr. Giraud replied that both he and the Australian prime minister had used more friendly language in their talks.

Mr. Giraud said on his flying visit to Canberra Wednesday he also had briefly encountered Mr. Beazley, enabling them to say "au revoir and not goodbye."

During his visit Mr. Giraud also had talks with Acting Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, who interrupted a European holiday last month to help bring about the diplomatic thaw.

Opponents of nuclear testing in the Pacific and French rule in New Caledonia held several small-scale demonstrations during Mr. Giraud's four-day stay including a mini-peace fleet protest as the "Jeanne d'Arc" sailed into Sydney Harbour Wednesday.

During the day Mr. Giraud decorated Australian war-time heroine Nancy Wake, promoting her to the rank of officer (knight) of the Legion d'Honneur for her exploits with the French Resistance Movement.

On Tuesday Mr. Giraud officially handed over France's bicentenary gift to Australia, a museum named after French navigator count Jean-Francois Gallap de la Perouse who witnessed the arrival in Sydney of the first fleet of British settlers 200 years ago.

Views Bilateral Relations

*BK250156 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0110 GMT 25 Feb 88*

[Text] The French defense minister, Mr Andre Giraud, has left Australia after a visit he said has assured him Australia posed no threat to France in the Pacific.

During his stay, Mr Giraud had talks with the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, in Canberra. After the talks, the French defense minister said the two had agreed to differ over issues such as French nuclear testing in the Pacific and independence for New Caledonia.

Mr Giraud said there was a feeling relations between France and Australia were warmer than they had been for years.

Defense Staff Chief Leaves for New Zealand

*BK230608 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0510 GMT 23 Feb 88*

[Text] The chief of the Australian Defense Force, General Peter Gratton, has gone to New Zealand for 2 days of talks with the defense chiefs of New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Gen Gratton said the talks are an important element in Australia's continuing defense arrangements and will give all concerned a valuable forum for discussing the security of the region.

Radio Australia's Canberra office said that as well as focussing the Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, the agenda for the meeting includes the balance of power in the Pacific and global aspects of strategic interests to the three nations.

Minister Reports on Defense Programs

*BK231321 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 23 Feb 88*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Australian Government has set out its program in defense cooperation with Asia and the Pacific. The approach was set out by the defense minister, Mr Beazley, in a statement to Parliament. Mr Beazley said Australia was seeking defense self-reliance which was best achieved in cooperation with the rest of the region. From Canberra, Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin recording] [Dobell] Mr Beazley said there was a tendency in Australia to confuse self-reliance with isolationism. But he argued that with careful planning, Australia could both defend its own territories and approaches and configure for the security of the broader region.

[Beazley] Until it is understood self-reliance requires rather than precludes active defense relations with our neighbors, the rationale of our regional defense cooperation will not be clear. When people get confused about Australia's strategic circumstances, it is usually because they are applying the principles of the thirties to the problems of the eighties. In the thirties, Australians had a tough choice. Australia could either commit itself to the imperialism system of naval defense or it could develop land and air forces to defend the continent. Our strategic and financial circumstances enforce a clear choice between alliance and isolationism. This view of defense positions persisted into the sixties and seventies in the debate over (?Four Defense) versus Forces Australia. But while the dilemma may have been genuine in the thirties, it was much less clear in the sixties.

[Dobell] But according to the opposition spokesman on defense, Mr White, Australia's influence in Southeast Asia and the Pacific has been declining steadily. He says the Australian forces now lack the ability to reach out to help Australia's friends.

[White] Self-sufficiency for this government is just another name for introspection. Despite what you say and how you dress it up, it is a policy of withdrawal and isolationism. You admit that the allies and friends around us look to us, you say in the papers, the minister says, look to us for influence and guidance and help. If this is the sort of help we're going to give them, God help them.

[Dobell] Next month, the Australian Mirages based at Butterworth in Malaysia will return to Australia to be withdrawn from service. Instead of basing aircraft in Malaysia permanently, squadrons of the new fighter aircraft, the FA-18 Hornet will be deployed to Malaysia and Singapore for at least 16 weeks of the year.

[Beazley] We've concluded that the enormous capabilities of the Hornet could most effectively be exploited by basing all aircraft in Australia and deploying them on rotation to bases in Malaysia and Singapore. The technical reasons for that decision are important to understand. Firstly, FA-18 requires less frequent maintenance than the Mirage which means that it can operate for much longer periods away from its support base. On the other hand, the infrastructure required to maintain the FA-18 when this is required, is much greater than for the Mirage because the new aircraft is considerably more sophisticated and capable. Taken together, these two factors mean that it is much more efficient to centralize maintenance and other support facilities for the FA-18.

[Dobell] The defense minister said the prime example of outdated thinking was the notion that Australia had a role to play as a regional policeman in Asia or the Pacific. But Mr Beazley said Australian Navy ships are to have, in effect, a permanent presence in Southeast Asian waters, and the Army is to place greater emphasis on service-to-service training with countries such as Thailand. Mr Beazley said Australia had been disappointed to see some decline in cooperation with Indonesia, which was a valuable security partner. [end recording]

New Caledonia

Police Detain 3 Kanak Front Members
*BK241219 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT
24 Feb 88*

[Text] Poindimie, New Caledonia, Feb 24 (AFP)—Three members of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) suspected of participating in an attack on police were detained here Wednesday, police said.

Pro-independence sources said that five FLNKS members from different tribes in the Poindimie area had been interrogated by police Wednesday.

Police did not reveal their identities, but the sources identified three of them as Amabili Poaragnimou, interrogated at his home in Tieti, Elia Aramoto, questioned in the neighbouring tribal area of Tibaraba and Pierre Lepeu.

Police said the three had been placed in police custody.

The three are members of the FLNKS, the native Melanesian, or Kanak, group seeking independence for this French Pacific territory.

Mr. Poaragnimou is a local official with the Kanak Liberation Party, an FLNKS constituent group, and one of the leaders of the fight against the construction of a hospital on what they claim is Tieti tribal land.

Mr. Aramoto and Mr. Lepeu are local officials of two other FLNKS constituent groups.

Police have been searching Poindimie, on the east coast of Grande Terre Island, and other tribal areas since some 100 to 150 Kanak militants attacked policemen guarding the hospital site on Monday.

Seventeen policemen were hurt and about 10 taken hostage during the attack. One hostage, who was injured, was freed shortly afterwards and the others were released early Tuesday.

Police said more people would be detained for questioning as none of the weapons seized from the policemen in Monday's attack had been recovered.

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